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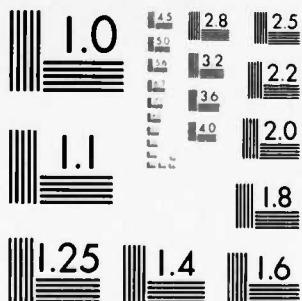
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A SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES -
OOLOGAH LAKE PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

The survey area of the Lake Oologah Project contains 20,650 acres of land and is located in parts of two Oklahoma counties, Rogers and Nowata. It has been inhabited during historic times by three Indian tribes and Anglo settlers. The topography is rolling prairie plains cut by the Verdigris River and a number of its tributary creeks. The lake covers the river bottom and parts of the tributaries. The largest of these creeks in relation to Oologah Lake are Big Creek to the north, Salt Creek to the northeast, Double Creek to the northwest, Spencer Creek to the southeast, and Talala Creek to the southwest. A total of 485 mandays during December, 1979, and January and February, 1980, were spent by the archaeological crews surveying the area. Five additional days were spent by the historian and one member of the survey crew recording historical sites, interviewing local informants, and researching local history. There were a total of 105 historic sites located and recorded by the archaeological field crews and the historian. Activities associated with the historic sites ranged from farming and ranching to various stages of oil and gas production.

Seventy-three sites with prehistoric occupations were recorded. These ranged in date from Early Archaic to Protohistoric. The greatest danger to these sites are from shoreline erosion and relic hunters. Fourteen prehistoric sites and 11 historic sites are recommended for extensive testing. Thirty-five prehistoric sites and 10 historic sites are recommended for limited testing. It is recommended that serious consideration be given to nominating the Lake Oologah Project to the National Register of Historic Places due to its significance on local, regional and national levels.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The land inundated by the Lake Oologah Project and the surrounding survey area has a rich history. Unlike other states in the United States, Oklahoma was occupied primarily by Indian tribes until the land openings began in 1889. During the 19th century and prior to statehood in 1907, Oklahoma was known as Indian Territory. It was the area designated for the resettlement of dozens of Indian tribes removed from previous homes by intense pressures from Anglo settlers and government expansionists desirous of productive lands.

Rogers and Nowata counties were inhabited during the 19th century by three Indian tribes: Osage, Cherokee and Delaware. The treaties, movements and interactions of these tribes constitute the history of the area until the late 19th century when railroads started bringing people and commerce through Indian Territory. The Osage were militarily powerful. The Cherokee were advanced in education, government and agriculture. The Delaware were a farming tribe moved constantly by new treaties with the government.

Each area to which the Indians were moved eventually became highly desirable to Anglos. Indian holdings were reduced to provide land grants to railroads and settlers. The railroads changed the settlement patterns and modes of life throughout Indian Territory. The Anglo settlers pressed for statehood and renamed the Territory Oklahoma. The rolling prairies of Indian Territory, where enormous herds of buffalo grazed, became, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a caldron of activity involved with the vast resources of oil and gas production.

The prehistory of the area is equally rich. The location of the Verdigris River on the edge of both the Great Plains and the eastern woodlands ensured a diversity of resources that were attractive to prehistoric peoples. The river drainage was occupied for thousands of years by people who were hunters and gatherers. In the last few hundred years, horticulturists occupied the area.



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The identification of the cultural resources which are present on the Corps of Engineers owned lands around Oologah Lake is the goal of this study. Since these resources are nonrenewable it is essential that they are identified and preserved; or, if preservation is not possible then mitigation by excavation. This study was done under contract number DACW 56-79-C-0267 and was subsidized by Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.

An investigation of this kind involves the efforts of several people. The field crews consisted of Dan Prikryl, Pegi Jodry, Pat Matos, Mike Gonzales, Mary Humphrey, David Behrens, Debbie Behrens, Vance Langley, Billy Davidson, Don Wolford, George Milner, Mike Davis, and Peter Nichols. Langley and Prikryl served as crew chiefs. Lithic and site analysis was done by Davis, Prikryl, Jodry, and Langley. Site descriptions were written by Prikryl, Langley, and Davis. Historical research was done by Sally Victor, who also wrote those sections dealing with the history of the Oologah area. The remainder of the report was written by Nichols with editorial assistance from Pam Denney.



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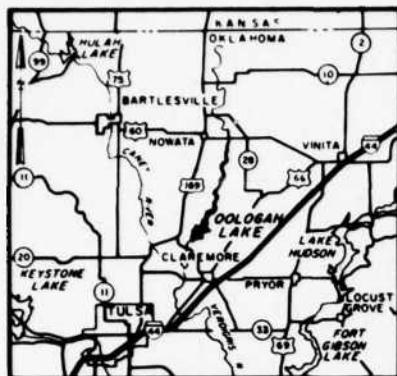
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Oologah Lake is a major impoundment of the Verdigris River. Physiographically, the Verdigris River Basin is within the Osage Plains (2-1). The climate of the area has been described as "moist and subhumid", with long, moderately hot summers, and short, generally mild winters (Oklahoma Water Resources Board 1972:10). Heavy rains fall mainly in spring and early summer. Moist air from the Gulf of Mexico is largely responsible for this pattern. In winter the average daily temperature is 38° F while the average summer temperature is 80° F. (Polone 1979:1).

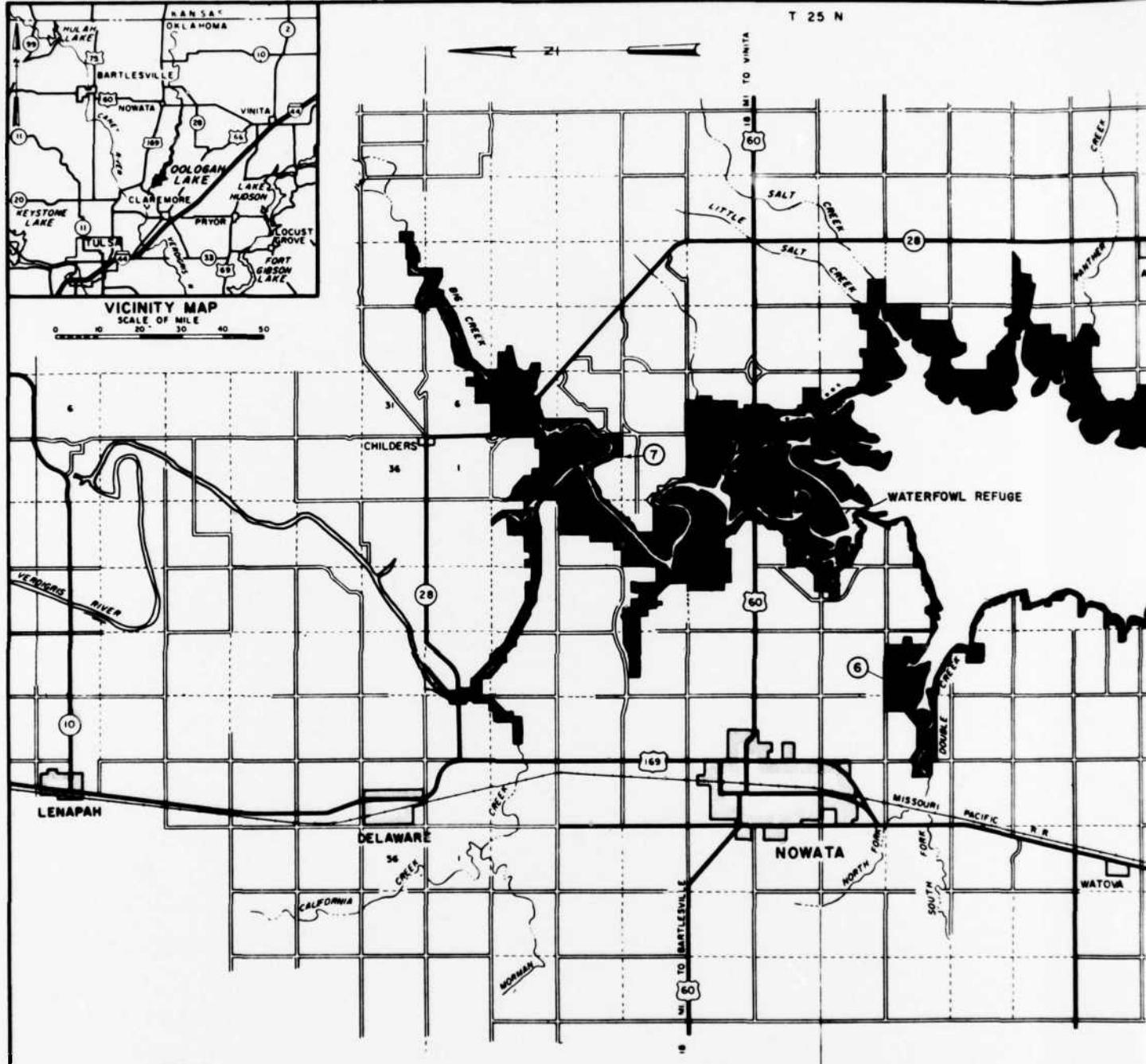
The average annual precipitation is 38 inches of which 24 inches, or 63%, usually falls from April through September. The average seasonal snowfall is 12 inches (Polone 1979:1). The average growing season is about 210 days (Blair and Hubbell 1938:433).

The vegetation in this region of Oklahoma is neither true grassland nor true forest. Land adjacent to the rivers exhibit dense growth of trees and underbrush while the surrounding uplands are predominantly grassland with scattered trees. This is truly a transitional region between the open grass prairies to the west and the oak-hickory woodlands to the east. An important aspect of this transitional region is the diversity of microenvironments for this region. These are: The Bluestem Prairie (tall grass); the Cross Timber (upland woods); the Oak-Hickory Forest (hillslope), and the Elm-Ash-Cottonwood Forest (bottomland). Henry (1977:2-5) gives an excellent summary of the vegetation of these four microenvironments, all which are well represented at Oologah Lake.

A different approach is taken by Duck and Fletcher (1945). They use the concept of "Game Types" where vegetation is classified and discussed along with the animals commonly associated with each vegetation type. This approach is summarized by Leehan (1977:11-14). The three "Game Types" represented in the Oologah



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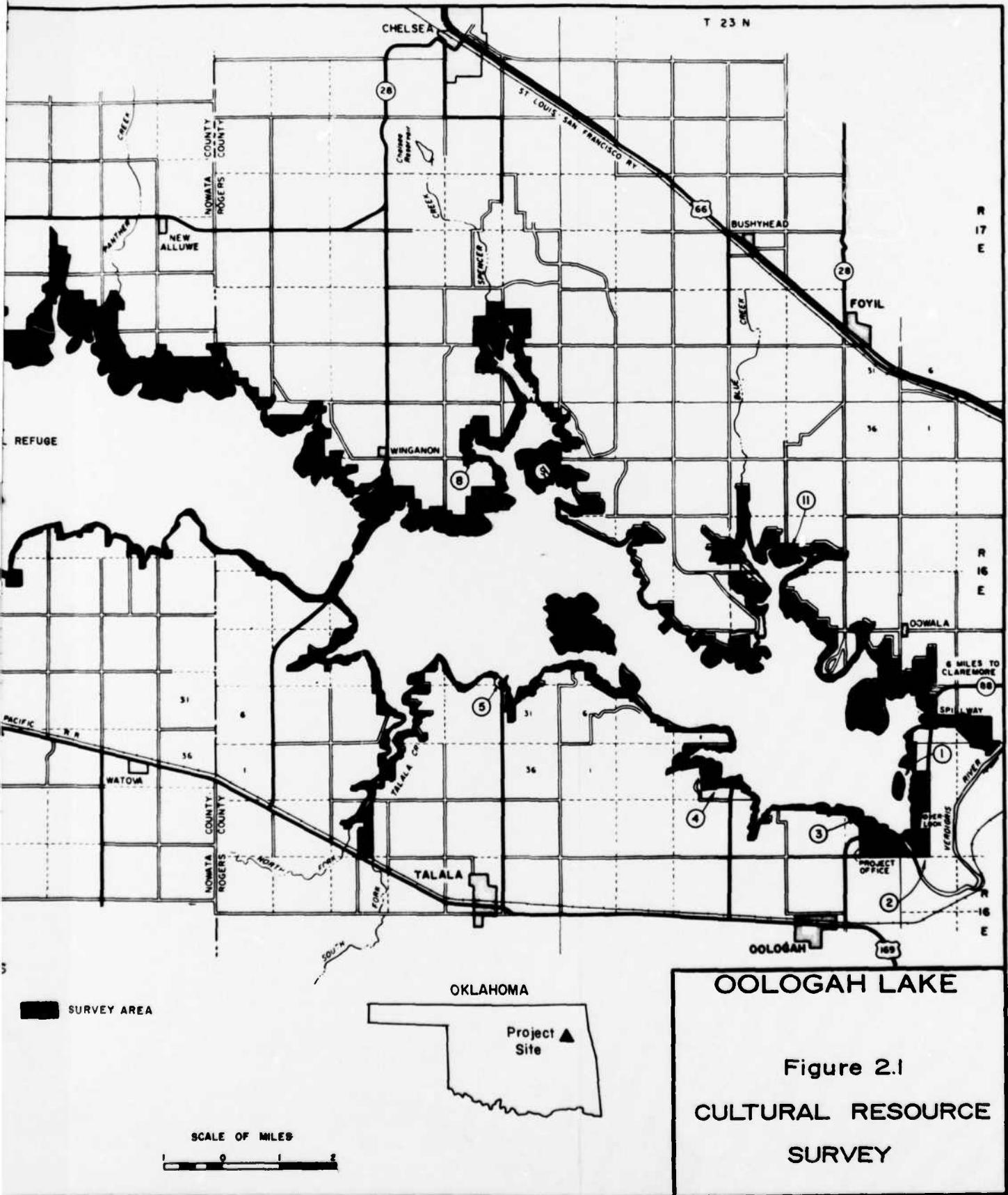
- DIVIDED HIGHWAY
- PAVED ROADS
- GRAVEL ROADS
- CONSERVATION POOL EL. 638.0
- FLOOD CONTROL POOL EL. 661.0
- SHORE LINE MILES AT EL. 638.0

209

○ PUBLIC USE & CONCESSION SITES

- 1 REDBUD BAY
- 2 VERDIGRIS RIVER PARK
- 3 HAWTHORN BLUFF
- 4 WILL ROGERS STATE PARK
- 5 SUNNYSIDE RAMP
- 6 DOUBLE CREEK COVE
- 7 BIG CREEK RAMP
- 8 WINGANON RAMP
- 9 SPENCER CREEK COVER
- 10 CLERMONT
- 11 BLUE CREEK PARK

SURVEY AREA



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Lake area are: Post Oak-Blackjack Game Type, Tall Grass Game Type and Bottomland Timber Type.

Pennsylvanian age limestones shales and sandstones underlie the course of the Verdigris River. A variety of highly fossiliferous limestones are present in Nowata County (Bloesch 1930:357). Several kinds of flint or chert are found on the prehistoric sites. Some of these are local such as Boone and Worland chert while others such as Peoria, Kay County, and Keokuk appear to originate outside the project area.

Besides the Verdigris River several creeks flow into Oologah Lake. The larger of these creeks are: Blue Creek, Spencer Creek, Talala Creek, Panther Creek, Double Creek, Salt Creek, Big Creek and California Creek. This well watered region with its relatively mild climate and abundant resources was undoubtedly as appealing in prehistoric times as it has been in historic times.

3.0

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Oologah Lake lies in a transitional zone between the eastern Woodlands and the Great Plains. To what extent this condition existed prehistorically is not known but it undoubtedly influenced cultural development of the area. A variety of natural resources from both regions as well as locally occurring ones were available. The number of species of plants and animals available to the prehistoric populations was greater than in areas to the east and to the west. To these resources should be added the Verdigris River itself. The river has long been a rich source of food and lithics. To the considerable resources of the river should be added its role as a pathway for trade, travel and contact with other groups. This pathway would be north-south, while the Woodlands-Great Plains contact would be east-west. It is evident from this that in the Oologah area it would be expected to find influences from the Plains, the Ozarks and southeastern Woodlands.

In the following discussion, four periods will be discussed. The beginning and ending dates for each are estimates and overlaps of the periods undoubtedly are present.

3.1

PALEO-INDIAN: PRIOR TO 8000 B.C.

Although no evidence of these early big game hunters has been found in the vicinity of Oologah Lake, it is assumed that they at least passed through the area hunting mammoth, mastodon, bison and other large mammals which are now extinct. Lanceolate, fluted projectile points such as Clovis and Folsom, hammerstones, cores, blades and unifacial scrapers have been found at Paleo-Indian kill sites. It is evident from this that hunting was an important subsistence activity but it is also likely that gathering played an important role. Certainly this is supported by ethnographic evidence.

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Gettys (1976) discusses known Paleo-Indian occurrences in Oklahoma. Scattered surface finds have been found in the Ozarks just to the east of the project area (see Chapman 1948 and 1975; Scholtz 1969; Wood and McMillan 1969). For additional information in other parts of North America, see Irwin-Williams (1968), Bryan (1965), and Wormington (1957).

3.2 ARCHAIC: ca. 8000 B.C. to A.D. 1

The Archaic represents a shift to hunting modern game animals and a definite emphasis on gathering wild plant foods. This change in subsistence activity was in response to changes that were taking place in the environment which may have been due to climatic changes.

The Archaic has been divided into three subperiods, Early, Middle and Late, in northeastern Oklahoma. The Early Archaic (8000 B.C. - 4500 B.C.) may be considered as a transitional period between the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods. Projectile points with bevelled and/or serrated blades and ground stems and bases such as Dalton, Agate Basin, Big Sandy and Johnson are typical of this period (Baugh 1978).

During the Middle Archaic (4500 B.C. - 1500 B.C.), greater variation in tool form develops. Projectile points, such as Duncan, Edgewood, Marcos and Hannah, with expanding bases are typical. There is evidence that base camps were occupied for longer periods of time and were also utilized by larger groups of people (Baugh 1978). In northeastern Oklahoma, Baerreis (1951) and Bell and Baerreis (1951) have named this the Grove A Focus. Tools associated with this Focus are small grinding stones, choppers, parallel and expanding stem projectile points, and hafted scrapers (Baerreis 1951).

The Late Archaic (1500 B.C. - 1 A.D.) is a continuation of the Middle Archaic subsistence pattern. Grove B Focus falls into this period (Baerreis 1951;

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Bell and Baerreis 1951). Contracting stem dart points such as Gary and Langtry are typical of this time.

Several sites have been excavated in northeastern Oklahoma which are either Archaic or have Archaic components. These include: Packard Site My 66 (Wyckoff 1964); Kerr Dam Site My 48 (Wyckoff 1963); Lawrence Site Nw 6 (Baldwin 1969); Craig Site Nw 2 (Shaeffer 1966); Lightning Creek Site Nw 8 (Baldwin 1970); Harvey Site Sq 18 (Burton and Stahl 1969); Ms 48 (Schneider 1967); Freeman Site (Bastian 1969); Vickery Site (Rohrbough 1974); and Hogshooter Site (Howard 1970).

3.3 WOODLAND ca. 1 A.D. TO 900 A.D.

The Woodland period shows further changes in subsistence patterns of prehistoric man in northeastern Oklahoma. Hunting and gathering continued but cultivation of domesticated and/or wild plants played an increasingly important role. Miller (1977) lists the following as being commonly found in Woodlands assemblages: hoes, celts, axes and atlatl weight of siltstone, ground stone gorgets, relatively large chipped stone points with contracting, expanding, or straight stems and small corner notched points such as Scallorn. Pottery appears at this time and is thick and friable with a variety of tempering mediums.

The nomenclature of the Foci or Phases of the Woodland Period is confusing at best. Whether this confusion arises from real differences which are not clearly defined or whether northeastern Oklahoma represents a meeting ground for several different cultural traditions is not readily apparent. To the east of Oologah Lake, Delaware A Focus is believed to be a local development out of Grove C Focus (Purrington 1970).

The Cooper Focus, on the other hand, is considered intrusive (Bell and Baerreis 1951); sherds from the Cooper Site are similar to those associated with the Kansas City Hopewell (Baerreis 1953). Wedel (1961) feels that Woodland sites in

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northeastern Oklahoma represent an expansion of Hopewellian traits from the Mississippi Valley.

Another cultural group with Eastern Middle Woodland influence that appears on the Verdigris, Fall and Elk Rivers is the Cuesta Phase (Marshall 1972). This seems to be distinct from the Kansas City Hopewell in both its pattern and village organization. Although in Kansas, this is located very close to Oologah Lake and is on the Verdigris River drainage. The Fourche Maline Focus is another early agricultural component in eastern Oklahoma (Bell and Baerreis 1951; Wyckoff 1974). This Focus is believed to represent a long sequence from pre-ceramic to ceramic. Another tradition is the Plains Woodland. Farley and Keyser (1979) say: "Plains Woodland sites are perhaps the most common archaeological occurrence in north-eastern Oklahoma west of the Ozarks." Then they list a series of these sites which have been excavated and reported. From the foregoing it would be expected to find Woodland sites in the Oologah Lake project but whether they would be Plains Woodland, Fourche Maline, Cooper, or Delaware A is hard to determine.

3.4 LATE PREHISTORIC - ca. 900 TO 1700 A.D.

Hunting and gathering continued but agricultural became even more important and perhaps was the major subsistence activity. Miller (1977) provides a listing of items making up artifact assemblage from this stage: "small triangular notched or unnotched points; large points with contracting or expanding stems; other bifaces; unifacial tools; cores, hammerstones; engraved pottery; shell tempered ceramics; bison bone tools and ornaments; sandstone grinding tools; and chipped and/or ground siltstone tools, including hoes and celts."

Again we see the Oologah area lacking a clear outline of a cultural sequence. As previously noted, we have influences from the southeast, the northeast and from the plains. To the southeast are the Caddoan sequences. Even there, there is not agreement with it being divided in the Gibson and Fulton Aspects

by Krieger (1946) or into the Caddoan I through V sequences as proposed by Davis (1970) and Wyckoff (1974). The Gibson Aspect is the earlier of the two and appears ancestral to the Fulton Aspect which includes the historic Caddo. Because of this link to the historic Caddo and continuity through time both the Gibson and Fulton Aspects are included under the Caddoan heading. As work progressed in the Caddoan area, it became clear that a five part division more accurately reflects the Caddoan sequence. In this five part sequence, Caddo I and II correspond to the Gibson Aspect and Caddo III-V correspond to the Fulton Aspect. Caddo III and IV is also called the Fort Coffee Focus, and to its north, but contemporaneous with it, is the Neosho Focus. These two Foci are closely related and may actually be the same people (Baugh 1978).

In eastern Kansas is a culture designated Pomona Focus which includes a distinctive pottery, Pomona Ware, small and lightly constructed structures, triangular knives, small triangular points with single or double side notches, heavy chopping tools and grinding slabs (Rowlison 1977). In northeastern Oklahoma a number of sites have been excavated (Bowling Alley Site by Sudbury 1968; Freeman Site by Rohrbaugh 1974; and Longshelter by Henry 1977) that have been assigned to the Plains Village Period.

Cultural items characteristic of this Period are straight-sided and bell-shaped storage pits; small side notched and unnotched triangular points; bison bone forming and hide working tools; and cordmarked and plain ceramics (Farley and Keyser 1979). Further study will be needed to determine where the Oologah Lake materials fall.



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4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 EARLY EXPLORERS

The Spanish claimed most of the southern half of the United States based upon the explorations of Coronado, DeSoto and Onate. The French claimed Louisiana, composed of all lands within the watershed of the Mississippi, based upon the explorations of LaSalle. In 1800 the secret treaty of San Ildefonso between France and Spain, ceded all of Louisiana to France. In 1803 the French government under Napolean sold Louisiana to the United States for \$15,000,000. This transaction included the present state of Oklahoma, except the panhandle area.

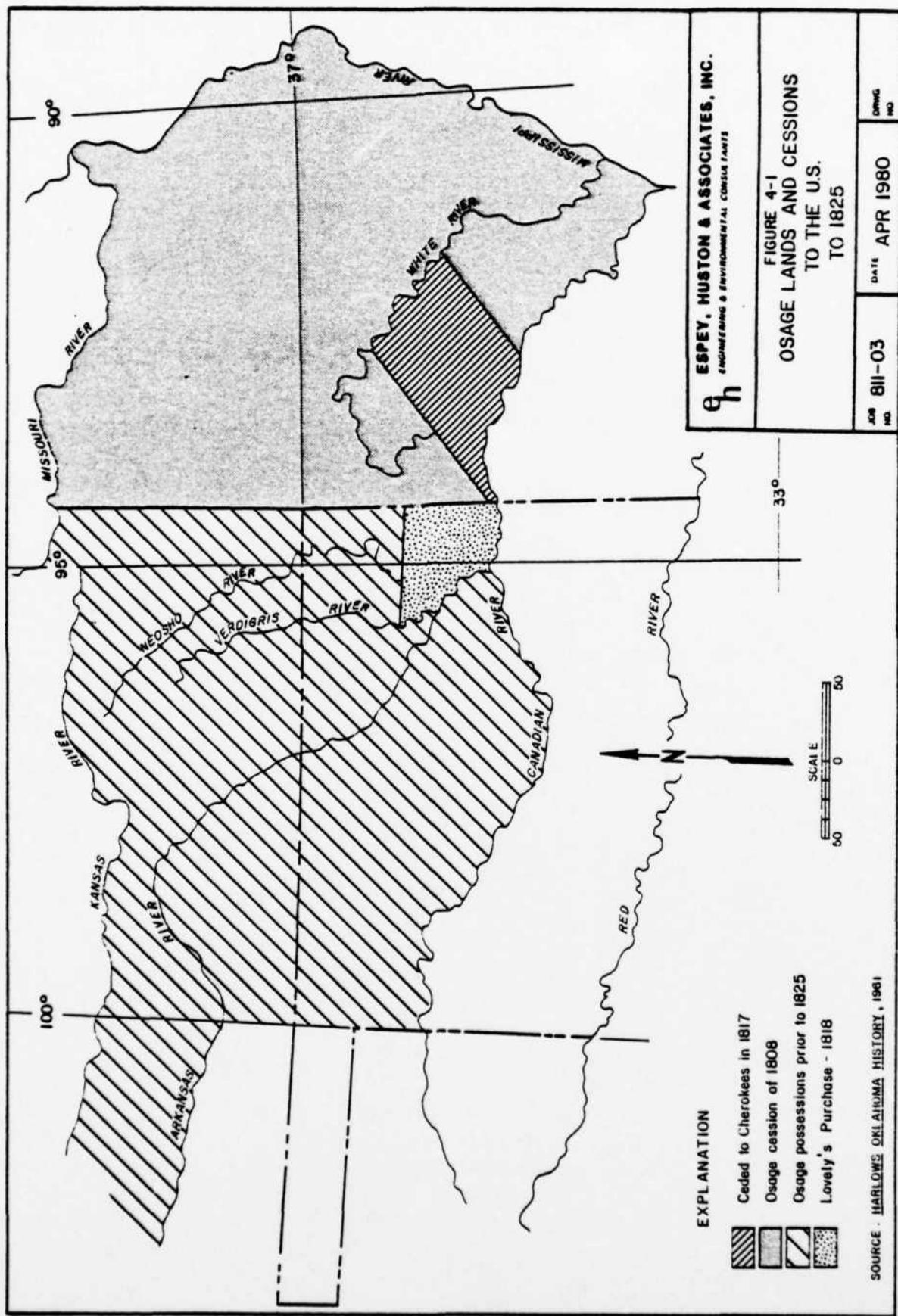
4.2 INDIANS

4.2.1 Major Tribes in the Area

The major historic tribes in the area were the Osage, Cherokee and Delaware. The Wichita undoubtedly visited the Oologah area but were found primarily to the west and to the north.

4.2.1.1 Osage

There were three tribes within the Osage Nation: the Great Osage, the Little Osage and the Osage of the Arkansas (Fig. 4-1). They were a Siouan speaking people who migrated to the lands along the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma borders from the Ohio Valley in southern Indiana about 1650. Father Marquette mentions them as located near the Missouri River at the present site of Jefferson City in 1673 (Snyder 1890:588). Their estimated population in 1780 was 6,200 (Haines 1976:38-46 and 100-101).



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The Osage settled in the open woodlands and developed their buffalo hunting skills due to the large herds roaming the expanses of prairie west of their settlements in Missouri and Kansas. Eventually 50% of their food supply was derived from the summer and fall hunting expeditions. This activity diminished their previous dependance upon farming for the bulk of their subsistence. However, they still cultivated approximately 1/3 acre per member of the tribe (Lowie 1954:23). Their houses were oval or oblong in a dome-like shape 30-100 ft in length, 15-20 ft in width, and 10 ft in height. When hunting they used skin covered tepees. Their clans were patrilineal (Lowie 1954:39).

In 1802, prior to the Louisiana Purchase, Pierre Chouteau established an important trading post at Saline, Oklahoma. He sought to preserve his already well established fur trading monopoly among the Osage against increasing Spanish interference. The Spanish had canceled his official monopoly and awarded it to Manuel Lisa. Saline was outside Spanish territory in northeastern Oklahoma; therefore not controlled by the trade monopoly (Newman 1957:35-36).

A large number of Osage moved with Chouteau from the Kansas-Missouri territory into northeastern Oklahoma. Chief Claremont and his band established a settlement on Claremore Mound, west of the Verdigris River, called "Pasona". Chief Black Dog and his band settled a few miles further south along Dog Creek (named for Chief Black Dog) and began the village "Pasuga" (Ibid:25-36). Chief Black Dog was an unusually large man, seven feet tall and about 300 pounds. George Catlin painted him in 1834 during a trip through Indian Territory, (Ibid:16 and 199).

The Osage had a very strong military force equipped with European weapons (Newcomb 1973:248) Because hunting was such a vital aspect of their subsistence and trade market, the Osage fiercely protected their hunting grounds in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. By the use of their warrior activity they drove several weaker tribes out of the lands they claimed in Oklahoma and Kansas into

Texas (Harlow 1961:91). They kept the nomadic Comanches west of their lands by supplying guns and ammunition in exchange for surplus horses. The coordinated efforts of the Osage, Wichita and Pawnee kept the woodland tribes to the east, out of the buffalo prairies (Haines 1976:94).

The Osage began ceding land to the United States government in 1808, when charged with injuries to person and property by neighboring Indians, white traders, and trappers. They had no property but land for recompense. At Fort Clark on the Missouri River, the Osage ceded all land to the United States east of a line running directly south from Fort Clark to the Arkansas River and then along the Arkansas to the Mississippi. This cession included territory in which Cherokee Indians had begun to settle, without consent of the Osage or the United States government (Harlow 1961:95).

Hostilities between the Osage and the Cherokee over hunting grounds and settlements lead to the Battle of Claremore Mound, north of present day Claremore, Oklahoma, just outside the Lake Oologah Project. The Cherokees attacked Chief Claremont's village on that site in October, 1817, while Osage warriors were out on the fall hunt. They killed or took prisoner the inhabitants of the village, burned the settlement and destroyed the crops (Ibid:97).

In 1817 the Osage ceded additional land to the United States to be used as hunting grounds for the Cherokee tribe. Known as Lovely's Purchase, this land was between the Arkansas River and the eastern line of the Osage (Ibid:102). In 1825 the Osage ceded all of their lands south of Kansas, retaining a piece of land 50 miles wide in Kansas to pay for claims against them and to receive a twenty year annuity from the government. In 1839 they were forced to cede their Kansas land to the United States and they purchased acreage just west of the Cherokee nation in present day Osage County, Oklahoma.

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4.2.1.2 Cherokee

The Cherokee culture developed in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama from A.D. 1000-1838 (Dickens 1979:11). The tribe, divided into different subsections over the three state area, exhibited characteristics including "platform mound construction, complicated stamped ceramics, a major commitment to maize agriculture and a settlement pattern in which groups of permanent villages were satellites of larger communities with clearly defined ceremonial precincts" (Ibid:12). Linguistically they were affiliated with the Iroquoian family of speakers (Newcomb 1974:35). Kinship was matrilineal (Ibid:187).

At the time of the Treaty of New Echota in 1835, which immediately precipitated the "Trail of Tears", the Cherokee nation had developed a system of centralized tribal government. They established a national bicameral legislature in 1817. Sequoyah completed the Cherokee alphabet by 1821. He began in 1809 and completed a system of 85 characters representing the sounds used in the Cherokee language (Harlow 1961:133). A written constitution was adopted and an established national press was sanctioned in 1827 printed in Cherokee and in English (Hudson 1975:132-133).

The concept of a Cherokee Indian Nation within the state of Georgia was unsettling to many Georgians. Gold was discovered on Cherokee lands and Andrew Jackson, known to be in favor of Indian removal, was elected President. The state of Georgia then passed legislation which appropriated all Indian lands and established a system of lotteries to distribute those lands among its citizens (Davis 1979:129).

Some Cherokees began moving east from Tennessee and Georgia in 1794 (Harlow 1961:94). Joined at intervals by other members of the eastern tribe from 1809-1819, they moved from Arkansas into the Osage lands of north-eastern Oklahoma. This faction of the Cherokee tribe that moved west long before the



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larger body of Cherokees did became known as the Western Cherokee tribe or the 'Old Settlers'.

In 1835, the eastern Cherokees were forced to cede their lands in Georgia to the Federal government by the Treaty of New Echota. This resulted in the "Trail of Tears", that journey of some 30,000 members of the tribe from 1836-1838. It was a forced march of 800 miles initiated and directed by General Winfield Scott. Many families resisted the move and were forced by the troops from their homes. The move was arduous and proved fatal to many of the aged, the ill, and the young. Of approximately 18,000 Cherokees involved in the removal process, in 1838 some 4,000 died (Hudson 1976:464).

Both the western and the eastern tribes had structured political systems, which were merged after the two factions were reunited in the Oklahoma Territory. The merger was a lengthy and violent process involving assassinations and factional splits. The government which emanated was structured to simulate the federal system. The Cherokee nation once again had a constitution, three branches of power, and a bicameral legislature. The Act of Union was signed in 1840 by eleven members of the the western tribe, also known as the Treaty or Ridge party, and twelve members of the eastern tribe also known as the Ross Party, (Wardell 1938:41). This legislation did not remove the undercurrent of conflict between the two factions, which centered upon a dispute over the Treaty of New Echota and the resulting power struggle for leadership within the tribe. The Treaty Party, believing that removal was inevitable, signed the treaty in 1834. The Ross Party resisted, refusing to sign the treaty, and felt betrayed by the Ridge faction.

4.2.1.3 Delaware

The Delaware Indians were located during historic times in the Middle Atlantic Slope area from Albany, New York to Delaware Bay (Newcomb 1956:97). They were a sedentary tribe deriving their existance primarily from agriculture,

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supplemented by hunting. The principal crops were corn, beans, pumpkin, squash and tobacco. Hunting activities took men away from home periodically to hunt beaver, bear, fish and fowl (Weslager 1972:56).

There were three clans within the tribe, the Unami (Turtle), the Munsi (Wolf), and the Unalechigo (Turkey) (Newcomb 1956:97). Their linguistic affiliation was with the Algonkian family of speakers (Newcomb 1974:56). It is not known for certain when initial contact with Anglo settlers began but it was sometime in the 16th century.

The treaties the Delaware signed with William Penn in the 17th century were sworn never to be broken. By the early 18th century they were forced to move to the Western edges of their territory (Roark 1970:3). The Munsi clan was on the side of the British during the Revolutionary War and the Unami and Unalechigo fought with the colonists.

After the war the Delaware were moved further east near Sandusky, Ohio (Ibid:5). In 1818, by the terms of the St. Mary's Treaty, they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan for an equivalent amount of land in northern Kansas (Newcomb 1956:97).

The Osage, who had already been removed several times by the federal government, were hostile to the Delawares presence because of encroachment into Osage hunting grounds (Ibid :58). By 1838 there were 1,050 Delawares on the Kansas reservation (Ibid:100).

The Delaware continued to cede land to the federal government as a method of gaining revenue for the tribal treasury. In 1860 each Delaware was allotted 80 acres of surplus land to be purchased by the Pawnee and Western Railroad Company for \$1.25 per acre. Another treaty in 1864 gave additional land to the railroads (Ibid:100).

The Delawares moved into Indian Territory in 1866. Each member of the tribe was to be given 160 acres to be purchased by the U.S. from the Cherokee Nation (*Ibid*). The U.S. was too slow in acting so the Delaware contracted with the Cherokees for land along the Little Verdigris out of tribal funds. A Delaware delegation met with the Cherokee delegation at Cherokee Station on the Neosho River on November 28, 1860. The Delaware wished to purchase 200 sections of land (640 acres to each section) for the tribe and become citizens of the Cherokee nation (Weslager 1972:409). The Delaware found suitable unoccupied lands in Washington, Nowata and Osage counties. The move from Kansas to Oklahoma began in December 1867 and was completed in the spring of 1868 (*Ibid*:427-428). The Delaware nation, its constitution and government, was thereafter dissolved to become a minority faction of the Cherokee nation. At the time of this merger, there were 985 members of the Delaware tribe (Newcomb 1956:101).

Charles Journey cake was the principal spokesman of the Delaware from 1861 to 1895 at the time of his death. He was a Baptist minister and lived in the Delaware community of Alluwe, situated within the Lake Oologah Survey Area (personal interview, Couch 1980). When trouble arose between the Cherokee and the Delaware over distribution of Federal annuity payments, Chief Journey cake took a complaint to the U.S. Supreme Court and won a judgment against the Cherokee nation. During the 1890's the Delaware were awarded a settlement from the Cherokee nation, of which they were considered to be a part, by the Supreme Court (Weslager 1972:448).

Further court battles ensued between the Delaware and the Cherokee regarding ownership of land and mineral rights. There still exists to date a measure of enmity between the members of the two tribes (personal interviews, Sequichi and Couch 1980).



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4.3 CHEROKEE INVOLVEMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR

The Cherokee, Osage, and Delaware tribes made alliances during the Civil War with that faction to which they had the closest historical and geographic ties. The Cherokee split once again along the same lines that divided them during the Removal Treaty controversy. The Osage pledged soldiers to the South. The Delaware, still living in Kansas, aligned with the North.

Two factions developed within the Cherokee Nation over the question of alliance during the Civil War: the John Ross faction or the Pins Society was Pro-Union, and the Ridge faction or the Cherokee Mounted Rifles Regiment was pro-Confederacy. Chief Ross desired to remain neutral because alliance with either the North or the South had detrimental results for the Cherokee Nation. All treaties to that time had been with the Federal government, who held large amounts of tribal funds. The North, however, was antislavery, which would abolish tribal slave holdings. The South was pro-slavery, but alliance would violate treaties with the Union government, which stipulated that Indians could make no treaty agreements with foreign powers.

The Cherokee Nation was surrounded by Confederate sympathizers by October of 1861. Missouri was pro-South and Texas, along with the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Wichita Indian tribes, had concluded treaties with the Confederate government. Indian Territory was west of the majority of the war activity; therefore, the chances were poor that it would be held permanently by Union forces. John Ross signed a treaty with General Albert Pike joining the Confederacy in October, 1861.

Two regiments of soldiers were organized from the Cherokee Nation. John Drew commanded the John Ross faction and Stand Watie commanded the Ridge faction. The Indian troops were involved in three major encounters with Union

troops and conducted extensive guerrilla warfare. At Pea Ridge Arkansas Confederate Major General Van Dorn and General Pike's Indian Troops met Union General Curtis. The Confederate troops were not well organized and were insufficiently armed. The resulting Union victory at Pea Ridge caused a reorganization within the Confederate command. The Indian troops supporting Southern freedom thereafter generally operated within Indian Territory.

Two battles were fought at Cabin Creek, east of the Lake Oologah Project area. The first encounter was in July 1863. A Union supply train from Baxter Springs, Kansas to Fort Gibson was ambushed at Cabin Creek by Stand Watie and his soldiers. Lack of reinforcements from General Catrill allowed the Union forces to repel the attack and proceed to Fort Gibson (Franks 1979:139-141). Stand Watie attacked another Union supply train on September 19, 1864 near Cabin Creek. This engagement brought victory to the Confederate forces and large amounts of supplies. It was estimated that approximately \$1,500,000 of equipment, supplies, and artillery were captured or destroyed in this battle (Ibid:172).

Federal troops marched into Indian Territory in July, 1862 and arrested John Ross at his home at Park Hill. A large number of Drew's confederate Indian forces crossed over and joined the Union Army. Ross, having thus lost his military support within the Cherokee Nation, found his personal safety in jeopardy. He left Park Hill with his family under Federal military escort for Kansas and then Philadelphia (Harlow 1961:234-236). After the removal of Chief John Ross, Stand Watie organized a new governmental structure. He became tribal chief and continued as commander of the military forces within Indian Territory (Wardell 1938:160). The two factions within the Cherokee Nation remained divergent as the Civil War ended and Reconstruction began.

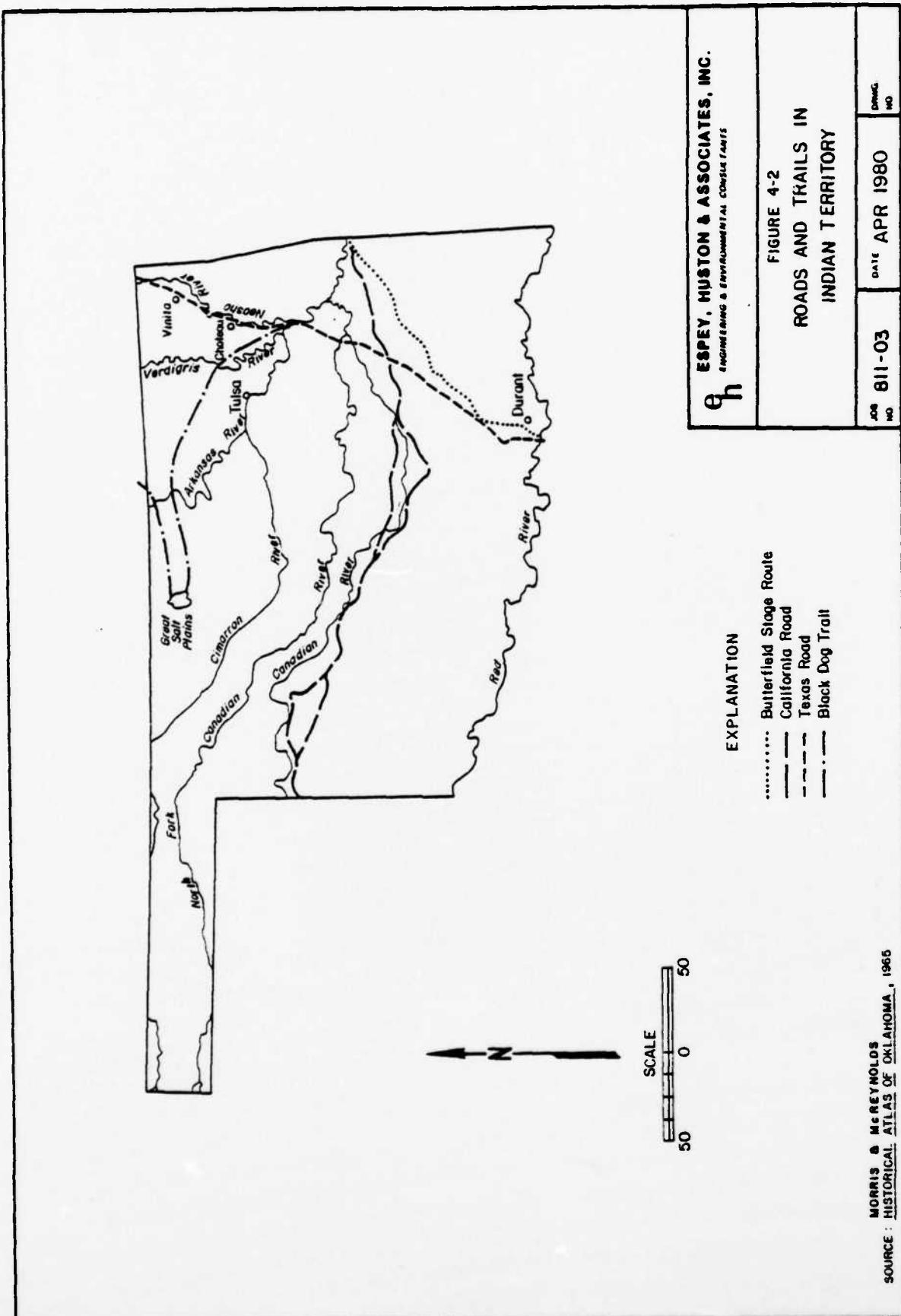
4.4 ROADS

There were two important roadways passing through or close to the Lake Oologah Project area which were used extensively and had direct effects upon settlement patterns and commerce. They were the Osage Trace and the Black Dog Trail. Both were established by the Osage Indians as routes from their settlements to hunting grounds on the prairie.

The Osage Trace ran southwesterly from St. Louis through the Three Forks area at the confluence of the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Grand (or Neosho) Rivers and then across the Red River to Dennison, Texas (Foreman 1936:6-9) (Fig. 4-2). Because the Osage Trace was a route used by a great number of settlers moving into Texas, it became known as the Texas Trail or the Texas Road (*Ibid*:9). Fort Gibson was located at the Three Forks area, so due to heavy traffic into and out of that fort, the road was also known as the Texas Military Road.

The Texas Road, or whatever designation was used, represented the most feasible and accessible route overland from St. Louis into Texas. Hunters and trappers, exploration expeditions, trade goods, military detachments and emigrants used the road extensively. In March 1845, for example, over 1,000 wagons were reported to have crossed the Red River over the Texas Road for settlement in Texas (*Ibid*:8). Supplies to trading posts conducting a brisk trade with the Osage were transported over the road as early as 1802. During the Civil War the two battles at Cabin Creek occurred at one of the fords along the road.

Chief Black Dog of the Little Osage instigated the clearing of a trail in order to provide his tribe with ready access to the spring and fall hunts on the prairie. In addition it was needed for mourning parties and for transport of fresh pony supplies (Newman 1957:22). The Black Dog Trail was not a route from one camp to another. Rather it was a complex of routes connecting the various activities of the tribe as shown in Fig. 4-2. When Black Dog and Claremont moved



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to the vicinity of Claremore, Oklahoma, ca. 1802, the Black Dog Trail expanded into northeastern Oklahoma. One section of the trail, passing through the Lake Oologah Project area, followed the western bank of the Verdigris River from Coffeyville, Kansas to Claremore (Ibid:35-36).

The Indians were not the only users of the Black Dog Trail. A local informant reported that Union soldiers used the trail when abandoning Fort Gibson to the Confederacy. The Texas Road, their usual route, was too dangerous as it was heavily patroled by Stand Watie's Confederate Indian troops (Couch 1980).

4.5 INDIAN TERRITORY - RECONSTRUCTION TO 1900

The span of time between Reconstruction and 1900 was marked by turbulence and expansion in Indian Territory. The effects of the Civil War, aggravated by the factionalism between the Ross Party and the Ridge Party, left the Cherokee Nation in a devastated state. The tribe continued to lose land to the Federal government in the 1866 treaty and in the Allotment Act of 1887 sponsored by the Dawes Commission. Cattle drives from Texas to markets in Kansas and Missouri brought animals and stockmen through the territory. Railroads accelerated this traffic which in turn increased the pressures of Anglo expansionism. The lands which the government deemed unproductive for white settlement at the beginning of the 19th century had become priceless investment property by the close of the century with the discovery of valuable oil and gas fields.

4.5.1 Treaty of 1866

The Cherokee Nation nullified its pre-Civil War treaties with the federal government by its alignment with the Confederacy. A new treaty had to be drawn up confirming the tribes allegiance to the Union and setting down new boundaries. The treaty contained four major points as listed below:

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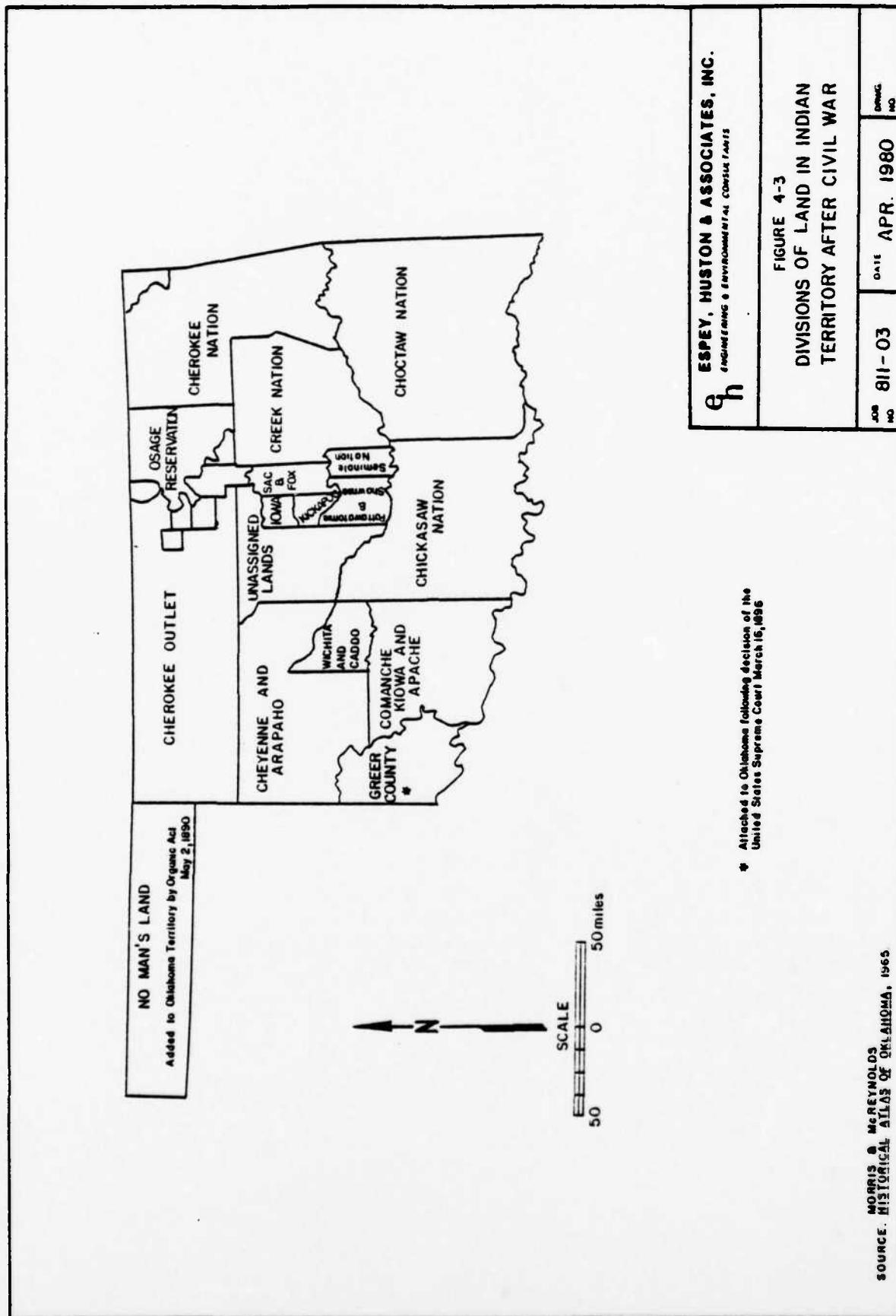
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1. A general pardon for all offenses was granted and previous confiscation laws declared null and void;
2. Freedmen and Blacks were granted lands in two areas of the nation;
3. Members of the Ridge Party were allowed to settle in a certain section of the nation and preside over their own affairs;
4. The government was allowed to relocate other Indian tribes on Cherokee lands; tribal lands in Kansas were sold to the U.S.; and provisions were made for land grants to railroads for rights of way through the nation (Harlow 1961:262).

John Ross died before the final terms of the treaty were settled upon. His death ended the 50 years of leadership and control he exercised upon the Cherokee Nation. The strife which split the tribe into opposing factions began to dissipate because no other member of the Ross Party could hold its interests together (Ibid:270-271). The need to recognize the existance of the two opposing factions became unnecessary. Along with this, however, was gradual dissipation of tribal autonomy.

4.5.2 General Allotment Act of 1887

The lack of clear title and ownership of lands by Indian tribes (Fig. 4-3) and individual members of those tribes became an important issue during the latter half of the 19th century. Many of the tribes were seeking methods to prevent any further removal practices by the federal government. Leasing of property for agricultural and mining concerns was not feasible without clear title. One of the solutions proposed by members of Congress and interested parties was the allotment of land in severality, the assignment of a certain amount of acreage to an individual



with a fee simple title (Washburn 1975:6). It was believed by Senator Dawes, the principal author of the bill, that individual ownership of land, rather than the traditional tribal ownership, would exercise a civilizing influence upon Indians (Otis 1973:5).

The principal provisions of the act are listed as follows:

1. A grant of 160 acres was allotted to each family head, eighty acres to each single person over eighteen and each orphan under eighteen, forty acres to each other single person under eighteen;
2. A patent in fee to every allottee was not to be encumbered or alienated for twenty-five years;
3. Four years were allowed for Indians to select an allotment;
4. Citizenship was conferred upon allottees and any other Indians who abandoned their tribe and adopted "the habits of civilized life." (Ibid:6-7).

One of the chief disadvantages to this system was that Indian holdings were reduced to a minimal level with all surplus lands being sold to Anglo settlers and railroads.

The reaction of various tribes to allotment was mixed at best. It afforded a measure of security, in that further removal procedures were blocked, but it also tended to dissipate the tribal community. Individual families lived separately on allotted lands and those tribes not freely associated with farming were at a distinct disadvantage. The outcome of the Allotment Act was not what the government anticipated. It ultimately contributed to the decline and demise of a large number of Indians.

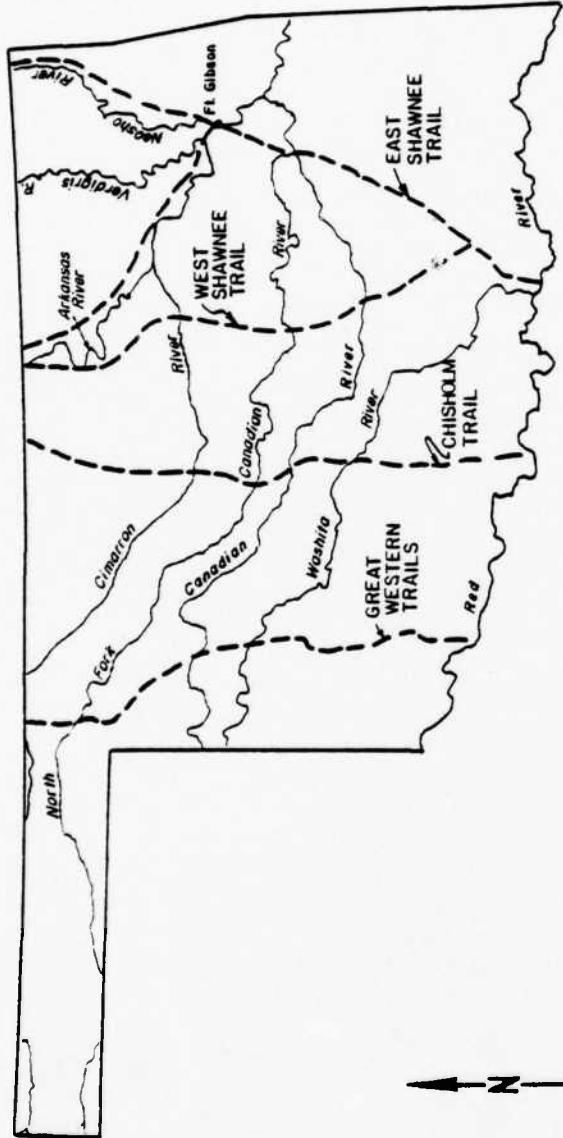
4.5.3 Cattle Drives

Prior to the Civil War a large number of wild cattle grazed the prairie plains in Texas. After the war there was an abundance of cattle because the herds had been left alone due to a shortage of cowboys and stockmen. There had been little battle activity in Texas to disturb the herds so they multiplied rapidly (Richardson and Rister 1934:332).

The cattle markets in Texas were understandably low in 1865, but further north, beef prices were excellent. Cattle drives were organized to transport the cattle to markets in Kansas and Missouri. The cattle trails to market ran through the prairie plains in Indian Territory over vast areas of bluestem grasses, seven to eight feet high at times (Couch 1980).

The principal trails used for the cattle drives were the Great Western, Chisholm, West Shawnee and East Shawnee (Fig. 4-4). The East Shawnee Trail followed the Texas Road through northeast Oklahoma. The area in the vicinity of the Lake Oologah Project was highly prized for its grazing lands and reliable water sources. Bluestem grass was plentiful. A local informant reported that the grasses were said to resemble seas between the Verdigris and the town of Chelsea, ten miles east of the Lake Oologah Project area. The only trees were along the river bottom (Bible 1980).

Stockmen paid as much as \$1.00 per head to graze herds through the summer in this area for market in the fall. No one without Indian blood could graze or transport cattle in the Cherokee nation; therefore, ranchers paid the grazing fee to Cherokee land holders. (Note the reference to land holders rather than land owners. Until after the General Allotment Act was passed in 1887 there was no legal ownership of property within the Cherokee Nation.) Sites Nw 67 and Nw 68 of the Lake Oologah Survey were identified by a local informant as regular camp sites of cowboys tending the large grazing herds (Couch 1980).



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FIGURE 4-4
**CATTLE TRAILS
IN INDIAN TERRITORY**

SOURCE: MORRIS & MOREYNOKOS
HISTORICAL ATLAS OF OKLAHOMA, 1965

Job No. 811 - 03	Date APR. 1980	Drawn by
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SCALE
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As the railroads advanced across the prairie plains the use of the cattle drives declined. Fences and increased settlement partitioned the open range, making shipment by rail lines the most economical route to northern cattle markets.

4.5.4 Railroads

The Treaty of 1866 mandated the construction of two railroads through Indian Territory, both of which crossed Cherokee lands. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MKT) Railroad ran north-south following the Texas Road into Dennison across the Red River. It was begun on June 6, 1870 and completed into Texas on December 25, 1872 (Hofsommer 1977:3). The Atlantic and Pacific (A&P) Railroad ran east-west from Seneca through Vinita to Tulsa. Construction began September 1, 1871, but did not proceed west of Tulsa until 1898 due to resistance among the tribes to the west (Ibid:3).

The Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad ran north-south through Indian Territory from Coffeyville, Kansas to Claremore, then southeast along the Arkansas River. Congress began using eminent domain in Indian Territory, passing a railroad act in 1886 granting certain companies the right to construct roads and manage lands through the territory (Richardson and Rister 1934:389). Five railroads in all were constructed within the territory by 1900 criss-crossing the land and connecting Texas, Kansas and Missouri commerce (Wardell 1938:260).

Railroad activity was greatly expanded after the Civil War and with its growth the population increased dramatically. The early operation of the MKT, for example, was lucrative as it picked up a great deal of the traffic previously utilizing the Texas Road. Pressures for Anglo settlements within Indian Territory mounted as emigrants and travelers pressed into Texas and New Mexico on the railroads. The first of the openings for settlement in Indian Territory began at noon on April 22, 1889.

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4.5.5 Outlaws

Indian Territory was in a great deal of confusion during and after the Civil War. The Ross Party and the Ridge Party were divided in their loyalties between the North and the South. As supplies from army commands diminished, looting and plundering became prevalent throughout the territory. These activities spawned further lawlessness which continued until 1900. Many outlaws took refuge in Indian Territory from pursuit and arrest by federal marshalls. Northeastern Oklahoma in the vicinity of the Lake Oologah Project area, offered the protection outlaws sought, as well as producing a few of its own outlaws.

4.5.5.1 William C. Quantrill

William C. Quantrill was one of the early outlaw figures to roam Kansas, Missouri and Indian Territory. He fought with Stand Watie's Cherokee Mounted Rifles (Drago 1964:2) early in the Civil War. He soon was leading his own troops in guerrilla type warfare. His activites, however, were condemned by both the North and the South. General James Totten declared Quantrill and his men outlaws and subject to be shot on sight by the Union military. The Confederacy consistently denied Quantrill's request for an officers commission because of his conduct (Wellman 1961:35). Local tradition in Nowata reports that Quantrill and his men skirmished with the Union soldiers at the Union soldiers' campground close to Alluwe (Sequiche 1980).

The most notorious deed committed by Quantrill and his gang was the Lawrence, Kansas affair on August 21, 1863 (Wellman 1961:38-43). With 448 men, Quantrill attacked the military camp and entire town of Lawrence, allegedly to avenge raid and attacks by Kansans upon Missourians. Approximately 142 men were killed. Quantrill met his end in Kentucky, shot by so-called "Union" guerrillas on May 10, 1865 (Ibid:59).

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4.5.5.2 Cherokee Bill

Another outlaw with connections to the Lake Oologah Project was Crawford Goldsby, alias, Cherokee Bill. His mother was one-half Cherokee and his father was Black. He is said to have been the most vicious and diabolical outlaw of the Cherokee Nation (Drago 1964:165). During 1894 he was a member of the Bill Cook gang. Railroads and banks were favorite targets of the Cook gang since both dealt with concentrations of people and money. When the Cook gang moved to Texas, Cherokee Bill broke away and stayed in Indian Territory. He is said to have killed men for no apparent cause and was therefore feared for his unpredictable nature.

Cherokee Bill and Sam McWilliams, also known as the Verdigris Kid, robbed a general store and killed an onlooker in Lenapah, south of Nowata in 1894. After two more years of outlawing, Cherokee Bill was captured near Nowata at the farm house of Ike Rogers, who was cooperating with authorities to gain the reward offered for Cherokee Bill dead or alive (Sequichie 1980).

Through the use of Cherokee Bill's girlfriend, Maggie Glass, Cherokee Bill was lured into a prearranged trap. Ike Rogers and Clint Scales were able to catch him off guard and deliver him to authorities in Nowata (Wellman 1961:252). One of the railroads furnished a cattle car and engine to transport Cherokee Bill to Fort Smith and Judge Isaac Parker's U.S. District Court. While in jail awaiting an appeal of his murder conviction a gun was slipped to him, presumably concealed in a cake from his sister (Sequichie 1980). He killed his jail guard and attempted an escape. Henry Starr, another Oklahoma outlaw, persuaded Cherokee Bill to give himself up, for which action Starr was pardoned. Cherokee Bill was tried for the murder of the jailer and was hung March 17, 1896.

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4.5.5.3 Dalton Gang

The Dalton Gang was composed at various times of ten men with Bob Dalton as leader. The others were Grat Dalton, Emmett Dalton, Bill Doolin, George Newcomb, Charlie Bryant, Bill Powers, Charlie Pierce, Dick Broadwell and William McElhanie (Wellman 1961:161-169). They made their reputations by robbing banks and trains. Their last and most spectacular holdup was an attempt to rob two banks simultaneously in Coffeyville, Kansas on October 5, 1892. They were recognized, however, and a bloody gunfight ensued. Four of the five bandits and four local residents taking part in the action were killed. Emmett Dalton was the only one of the gang that survived; he spent fourteen and one-half years in prison.

The Daltons had several hideouts in Indian Territory. One of these was a cave located in the Coker Hills within the Lake Oologah Project. It could be entered only by swimming across the Verdigris River directly into the mouth of the cave, which provided a good lookout for approaching visitors. The cave was blown up in 1892 by federal marshals while the gang was not there (Couch 1980).

4.5.5.3 Bob Rogers

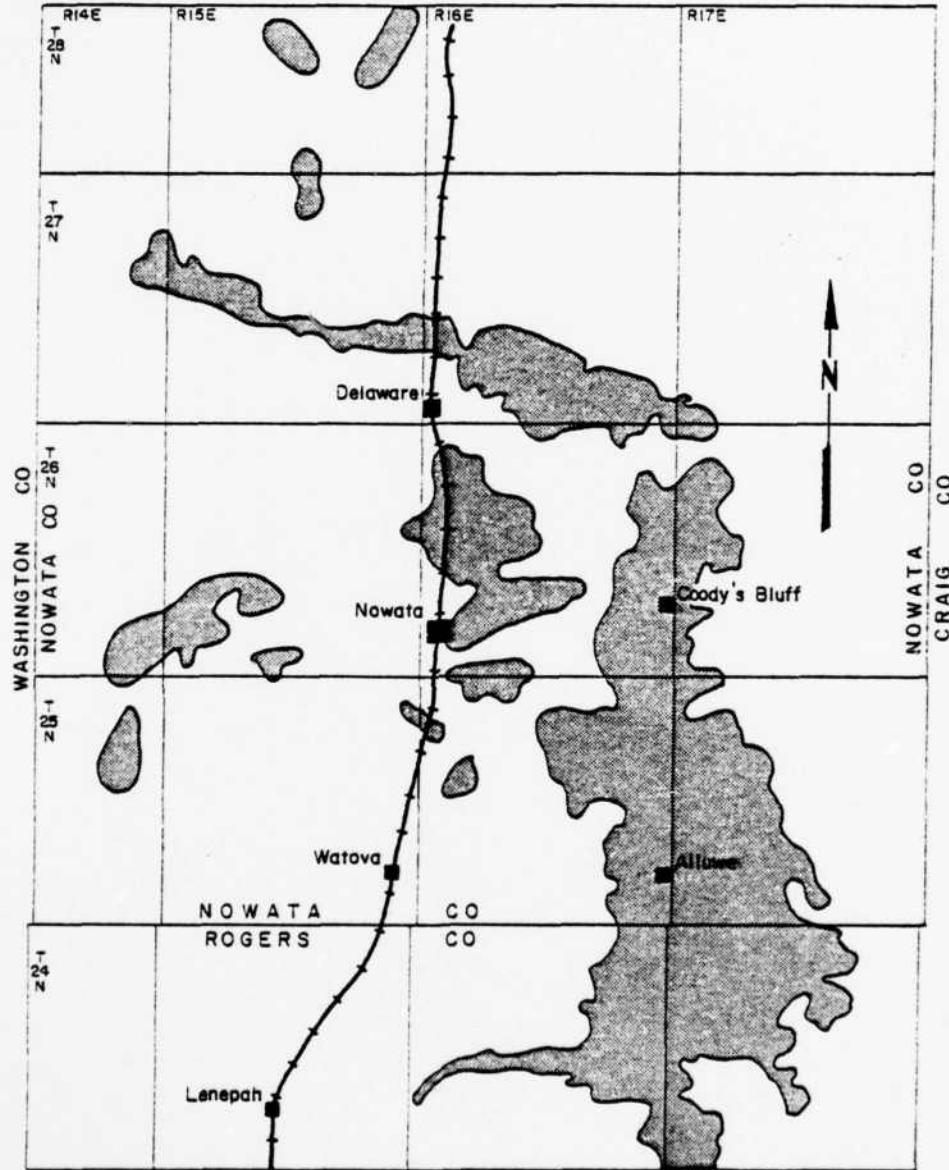
Coody's Bluff, about six miles east of Nowata, was the birthplace of Bob Rogers, a local outlaw. The ford over the Verdigris at Coody's Bluff was often called Bob Rogers Ford, and the town itself was also known as Bob Roger's Prairie. He operated from approximately 1893 until he was killed in 1896 at age 24. His activities centered around Nowata county, where he and his gang burned, killed and robbed local residents. He was killed by the Anti-Horse Thief Association when they attempted to arrest him for train robbery in 1896 (Couch 1980).

4.5.6 Oil & Gas Discoveries

The oil and gas discoveries in northeastern Oklahoma drastically changed the physical and economic makeup of northeastern Oklahoma. Fig. 4-5 shows the oil-producing areas in Nowata and Rogers counties in 1920. The largest pool in the area was the Coody's Bluff-Alluve pool, approximately 18 miles long and 2-5 miles wide. It was a shallow pool with the depth of the wells at approximately 350 -750 feet.

Oil was discovered in Rogers County by Edward Byrd, a Cherokee, in 1882. He received approval for an oil lease on 94,000 acres "commencing on the east side of Chelsea and running northwest via Pat Henry's farm at Coody's Bluff; thence southwest to Yellow Leaf Crossing on the Verdigris River and down this river to the Clem V. Rogers Crossing; and thence east via Saguyah Switch, on the Frisco Railroad, to the point of beginning" (Rister 1949:19). The United States Oil Company drilled a well to the depth of 36 feet and sold the product to cattle dipping operations in Vinita. Eleven wells had been drilled on the Cochran place, located at site Ro 96, by 1891. The market for this oil was hampered by limited production and demand, as well as inadequate methods of transportation. The wells at the Cochran place were shut down until 1904, when it was possible to obtain title on the land (Ibid:21-22). The Department of the Interior did not verify oil leases on allotted lands until 1904 (Snider 1920:144).

Jimmy Mehlin struck oil in Nowata county in 1904 as he and his brother Charlie were drilling for water. This well is located on site Nw 97 in the Lake Oologah Project (Couch 1980). Nowata became a boom town in the next few years. A local informant reported that ca. 1906, 150-250 crews left Nowata every morning for the oil fields (Ibid). After the pipelines from the Hogshooter field was laid in 1908, the town offered factories an unlimited supply of natural gas at \$.02 per 1000 feet. This was a miscalculation however, because within four years time, Nowata did not receive enough gas for domestic use (Clark 1958:160).



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**FIGURE 4-5
OIL & GAS PRODUCING AREAS
IN THE NOWATA DISTRICT**

SOURCE: L.C. SNIDER, OIL & GAS IN THE MID-CONTINENT FIELDS, 1920

Job No.	811-03	Date	APR 1980	Drawn No.
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4.6 ROGERS AND NOWATA COUNTIES - 1900 TO PRESENT

Oil and gas production has continued in Nowata and Rogers counties since those first wells were discovered. The hubbub which accompanied those first decades of exploration, drilling and production activity eased after 1920. Larger oil fields at the Oklahoma City pool, the Seminole pool and the Glenn pool caused the migration of many oil field workers and their capital out of the Lake Oologah Project area. Abandoned oil field equipment and remnants of production activity can be seen throughout the Lake Oologah Project area.

Old Alluwe, begun as a small Delaware Indian settlement, is an excellent example of this type of abandonment. The town began in the 1860's when the Delaware became a division of the Cherokee tribe. Chief Charles Journey cake, a Baptist minister, established a church and the community. When oil was discovered, Alluwe was in the midst of the Coody's Bluff-Alluwe oil field. At one time, during the oil-field boom, Alluwe had two banks, general stores, a post office and throngs of people in the streets (Couch 1980). After the removal caused by the Lake Oologah Project, there were only a few concrete slabs and non-indigenous trees to suggest that there was ever a community on the site.

4.7 WILL ROGERS

Will Rogers, one of America's best-loved humorists, was born on the Rogers family ranch near Oologah, Oklahoma, within the Lake Oologah Project area. He was the youngest of seven children born to Clem V. and Mary Rogers on November 4, 1879. Also known as the Cherokee Kid he was one-quarter Cherokee and the rest Irish and Welsh (Croy 1953:12). He died in a plane crash on August 15, 1935, with aviator Wiley Post at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Claremore regards Will Rogers as its favorite son. His newspaper columns, radio broadcasts, motion pictures and personal appearances brought

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laughter and gaiety to people all over the world. The Will Rogers Memorial is located in Claremore and the Will Rogers Park is located 2½ miles east of Oologah. The birthplace and homesite are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The land on which the original homesite of the Rogers family was located is partially inundated by Lake Oologah. The house was moved to a hill just west of the homesite and is open to the public.



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5.0

METHODOLOGY

In November, prior to beginning field work, the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey was contacted. OAS conducted a record search of known sites in the Oologah Lake area. This work was done by Richard Drass, who reported 18 sites in Rogers County and 11 sites in Nowata County. OAS, the Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District; and Terry Prewitt, University of Tulsa, were contacted and provided with copies of various site and survey reports.

In December 1979, field work began with a crew consisting of Vance Langley, George Milner, Pat Matos and David Behrens. During the week of December 3, 1979, a crew of Mary Humphrey, Don Wolford, Mike Gonzales, and Billy Davidson was added. After a break for Christmas and New Years, two crews returned to the field and completed the remaining survey. These crews consisted of Langley, Milner, Behrens, Humphrey, Pegi Jodry, Dan Prikryl, Debby Behrens and Mike Davis. Langley and Prikryl served as crew chiefs. The Principal Investigator, Peter Nichols, was in the field the weeks of December 3 and 17, 1979, and January 3 and February 3, 1980, and participated in the survey.

The survey consisted of crew members walking routes parallel to the shoreline with as many routes as needed to cover the Corps owned land. Spacing of crew members was largely determined by density of vegetation so that in areas of dense vegetation, closer routes were walked. Subsurface testing consisted of three types: 1. Shovel (entrenching tools); 2. Pokey rod (1/4" steel rod 1.5 m long); and, 3. Coring tool (3/4" core 1 m long). Subsurface tests were carried out at the discretion of the crew members. Crews carried lightweight 1/4" mesh screens for screening. Photographs were taken of sites and any other features which would aid interpretation. Samples were collected of cultural material observed. Complete collections were not made on any site except for diagnostic artifacts. All cultural materials and notes were taken to Austin, Texas, for analysis at Espey, Huston & Associates,

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Inc. On completion of this report, this material will be deposited with the Stovall Museum, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Field crews recorded historic sites as well as prehistoric ones. Several problems were encountered in regard to historic sites. The arbitrary cut-off age of 50 years is very difficult to assess in many cases. Numerous structures that were associated with the oil industry were encountered. These ranged from single well casings that had been cemented full or single concrete slabs ca. 3x3 m to large complexes with concrete foundations, slabs, quantities of pipe and cable, and the remains of holding tanks for oil. It became apparent very quickly that it was not possible with this scope of work to record all of these in detail. Very arbitrarily, the field crews wrote site reports on some, listed some as IO's (isolated occurrences) and created a new listing for some (COP — concrete oil platform). Since the Chelsea field, and especially the Spencer Creek area, is one of the earliest places of oil activity in Oklahoma, many of the oil related locations are older than 50 years. Although slightly later, this is also true of the fields associated with Nowata in the northern portion of the project area.

Historic research was conducted by Sally Victor. With Langley, she spent the week of March 5-11, 1980, at Oologah Lake, visiting sites identified by the field crews, interviewing local people, and utilizing the archival records in Claremore and Nowata.



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6.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous investigations within the Oologah Lake project are five in number. Except for one of these studies, all were stimulated by the enlargement of Oologah Lake that began in 1967 and was completed in 1974. It appears that no archaeological work was carried out prior to the initial construction of Oologah Lake in 1950.

In 1959, the Craig Site Nw 2 was identified due to it being used as fill in a highway project (Shaeffer 1966). This site was largely destroyed before archaeologists were called in and then only salvage work was permitted as earth moving continued. The rather deeply stratified site has been equated by Shaeffer (55) with the late phases (B and C) of the Grove Focus.

In 1968, Terry Prewitt reported on the results of a survey of the enlarged conservation and flood control pool of Oologah Lake. The area of this survey was essentially below the 638 foot contour line which marks the present conservation pool and above the level of Oologah Lake as it was initially constructed. This was an area of approximately 20,000 acres. Eleven prehistoric sites were recorded, of which four were recommended for testing. Of these four, two (Lawrence Nw 6 and Lightning Creek Nw 8) were actually excavated. The lack of historic sites being recorded is not a reflection of the absence of these sites, but rather a reflection of "the state of the art" in 1968. Historic sites were rarely recorded or given the recognition that they warranted.

In 1967 and 1968, excavations were carried out at the Lawrence Site Nw 6 (Baldwin 1969). This site, which contained burnt rock hearths, is thought to have been occupied by Archaic people, who did not use ceramics, but were influenced by Woodland ceramic using peoples, and is dated from 1 A.D. to 500 or 800 A.D. This increases the possibility of Hopewell or Woodland intrusion into northeastern

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Oklahoma (Bell and Baerreis 1951:27). In 1970, dates were obtained from wood charcoal from the Lawrence site which cast serious doubts on the suggestion of Woodland influence at NW 6. These dates center around 3100 B.P. (Baldwin 1970:44).

Also excavated in 1967 and 1968 was the Lightning Creek Site Nw 8 (Ibid). Again, fire cracked sandstone hearths were found. It is felt this site was occupied by Archaic people of periods B and C of the Grove Focus, and does not show definite Woodland influence (43).

Perino (1971) published an article on Ro 10. He suggests this site is an Osage village because of the metal points, gun parts and trade knives. It is likely that this is the second Osage village referred to in early historic documents (1980) with the first being located near Claremore Mound, south of Oologah Lake. It is possible this site was identified during the present survey, but there is a question as to the original location.

Burned rock has been reported at several sites in the Oologah region. Both hearths, scatters and concentrations of burned rock are present. At the Lawrence Site, Baldwin found both intact hearths and extensive concentrations of fire-cracked limestone (1969:76). Baldwin also reported concentrations of fire-cracked limestone and sandstone at the Lightning Creek Site (1970:9). Farley and Keyser (1979:11-13) describe a "thin, lensatic 'pavement' of burned cobble fragments located at the base of the Copan paleosol." Henry (1977:76,90) describes a layer of sandstone cobbles at the Two Goats Sites but does not indicate if they have been burned. The 1974 report of Cheek and Wilcox mentions numerous fire-cracked sandstone fragments on several sites in the Candy Creek Reservoir. These include: Os147(15), Os149(16), Os153(19), Os154(20), Os156(21), Os157(22), and Os158(23). The presence of burned rock is often the first and in some cases the only surface evidence indicating the presence of a prehistoric site.

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7.0 FINDINGS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

7.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Table I and Table II present the prehistoric and historic sites recorded during his survey. Recommendations for testing based on possible eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are designated 1 or 2 in the recommendations column on Table I (Prehistoric sites). Some historic sites, which are presented in Table II may also be eligible for nomination to the National Register. These sites are designated in the recommendations column by 3, 5, 7 and/or 8. Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places will need to be determined by testing these sites. Serious consideration should be given to designating all lands owned by the Corp of Engineers in the Oologah Project as a National Register District. This is discussed also in the section on Summary and Recommendations. The sites in this section were selected because of their significance in relationship to other sites in the project area. In the judgment of the field crews, these sites warranted a description beyond that in the tables and on the site forms. Many of these sites are threatened by destructive agencies such as shoreline erosion, "relic hunters" or possible construction. If construction or some type of development is planned in the future, these comments would be helpful in deciding on what kind of mitigation would be appropriate.

7.1.1 Ro 70

Site Ro 70 is situated at the south end of Lake Oologah on a strip of relatively flat, heavily wooded shoreline beneath a steep slope. A fairly dense scatter of lithic material was observed for some 400 meters east to west along a roadbed that follows the base of the hill and on a 15-meter long section of heavily washed beach 100 meters north of the west end of the road scatter.

KEY TO TABLE I

RECORDED PREHISTORIC SITES

SITE CONDITION	PHYSIOGRAPHIC POSITION		SOIL ASSOCIATIONS (where sites were located in Oologah Survey Area)	SITE TYPE	ACCESSIBILITY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS	
	Terrace	Transitional			C	S
1. Lightly disturbed	A. Erosion due to wave action		Breaks, Alluvial land complex	camp (seasonal or permanent)	1. easy	shoreline of lake or creek
2. Moderately disturbed	B. Agricultural modification		Catoosa silt loam, 1-3% slopes	burned rock mound	2. moderately difficult	public use area or state park
3. Ongoing, imminent total destruction	C. Oil-drilling activities		Claremore silt loam, 0-3% slopes	rockshelter	3. difficult	fish and wildlife management
4. Totally destroyed	D. Natural erosion, extensive		Dennis-Bates complex, 2-5% slopes	lithic scatter		low-intensity use
	E. Lack of depth		Dennis silt loam, 1-3% slopes	quarry		cultivated fields
	F. Bulldozer activity by Corps of Engineers		Dennis silt loam, 3-5% slopes	uncertain		
	G. Rare access to general public (i.e., pothunters)		Edders-Ellerton association			
	H. Lake level fluctuation		Eram-Radley complex			
	I. Root activity		Hector stony sandy loam			
	J. Beaver activity	Upland	Hector-Linker fine sandy loams, 1-5% slope			
			Liberal-Hector association			
			Oktibbe silty clay loam, 1-3% slopes			
			Osage clay			
			Parsons silt loam, 0-1% slope			
			Parsons silt loam, 1-3% slope			
			Radley silt loam			
			Radley soils			
			Riverton loam, 1-3% slopes			
			Rough stony land			
			Shindler Kiti-Limestone outcrop complex			
			Soggy soils			
			Soil			
			Summit silty clay loam, 1-3% slope			
			Subunit silty clay loam, 3-5% slope			
			Verdigre clay loam			
			Wymona silty clay loam			

TABLE I.
RECORDED PREHISTORIC SITES

Site*	Eleva- tion (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condi- tion	Soil Associa- tion	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural Affili- ation and/or Chrono- logical Placement	Recom- men- dation	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Archae- ological Investi- gations
									1D			
Ro 2	638- 645	Verdigris River	2 x 2	3A	SuC	Transi- tional	U	2 mod. flakes, 1 stemless implement	Unknown	2	PU	1D
Ro 67	640	Verdigris R. and/or Intermit. stream	50 (N-S) 20-30 (E-W)	3A,D,E	Rs	Transi- tional	Q	5 flakes, 4 chips, 1 mod. flake, 2 thick bifaces, 2 natural quarry materials	Unknown	3	PU,S	1A
Ro 68	659- 661	Verdigris R. and/or Intermit. stream	30 (NNW-SSE) width un- determined	3D,E,G	Rs	Transi- tional	Q	1 core, 2 flakes, 3 chips, 1 mod. flake	Unknown	3	PU,S	1A
Ro 69	661	Verdigris River	12 x 10	2	Rs	Transi- tional	LS	1 basal section Util. projectile point, 8-12 flakes	Unknown	2	LII	1A 003
Ro 70	638- 690	Verdigris River	400 (E-W) 100 (N-S)	1G,I; 3A	SuC	Terrace	Q,L,S	1 core, 11 flakes, 14 chips, 2 mod. flakes, 1 Uniface tool, 1 stemmed implement, 22 natural quarry materials	Unknown	2	LII,S	1A 004
Ro 78	650- 661	Unnamed side tribu- tary of Blue Creek	Unknown	1B	Sub and CmB	Transi- tional	Q	1 chip, 2 mod. flakes or chips	Unknown	2	C	1A
Ro 79	638- 660	Unnamed Intermit. side tribu- tary	250-400 (E-W)	2;3AG	SuC and Sub	Transi- tional	Q,U	3 core implements, 4 flakes, 2 mod. flakes or chips, 1 thick biface	Unknown	2	PU,S	1A

TABLE I (Cont'd)

Site*	Eleva- tion (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condi- tion	Soil Associ- ation	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural		Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Archae- ological Investi- gations
									Transi- tional	Q,U	Recom- menda- tion	
Ro 82	650	Unnamed intermitt. side tributary	15 x 20	2B	DbC	Transi- tional		1 Unid tool frag., 3 pieces of natural quarry materials	Unknown	3	LIU	2B
Ro 88	638- 648	Verdigris River	100 (NE-SW) by at least 50 (NW-SE)	1-3A	So	Terrace	C	20 flakes, 20 chips, 2 mod. flakes or chips, 1 scraper, 1 Ellis- like projectile	Late Archaic	1	S	1D 2A
Ro 90	638- 650	Talala Cr. and an unnamed intermitt. side tributary of Talala Cr.	150-300 (N-S)	1-3A	Rs	Transi- tional		4 flakes, 84 chips, 1 mod. flake or chip, 1 stemless im- plement, 2 Unid. projectile points, 3 Unid. frags., 1 drill	Unknown	1	S	1D 3C
Ro 92	638- 650	Talala Creek	40 (E-W) 50 (N-S)	2D,G	DbC	Transi- tional	C	2 metates in sand- stone bedrock, 59 flakes, 13 chips, 10 mod. flakes or chips, 1 Uniface tool, 6 Unid. stemmed im- plements, 1 chopper 4 drills	Unknown	2	S	2C
Ro 94	638- 645	Verdigris River	8 width un- determined	2A	Ve	Terrace	LS	Flint debris, 6 re- touched flakes, Kay County core	Unknown	2	S	2d
Ro 95	638- 645	Verdigris River	100 (along beach) 5 (width)	3AD	Ve	Terrace	C	1 point - Scallorn, flint	Unknown	3	S	2d
Ro 96	661	Spencer Creek	18 (E-W) 25 (N-S)	2	Hc	tiplants	La	Flint debris hiface frag., historic Anglo artifacts	Unknown	2	PU	1A

TABLE I (Cont'd.)

Site*	Eleva- tion (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condi- tion	Soil Associa- tion	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural Affili- ation and/or Chrono- logical Placement	Recom- men- dation	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Archae- ological Investi- gations
Ro 105	700- 710	Spencer Creek	20 (N-S) 30 (E-W)	2DE	Hc	Upland	LS	Flint debris	Unknown	3	L10	2C
Ro 107	638- 645	Spencer Creek	40 (NE-SW) 20 (NW-SE)	2E	SuC	Transi- tional	LS	2 projectile points, frags. and flint debris	Unknown	3	S	2C
Ro 110	640- 645	Spencer Creek	60 (N-S) 60 (E-W)	2AB	DnC	Terrace	LS	Flint debris	Unknown	2	L1U	2C
45	Ro 111	Medicine Creek	Undeter- mined	2AD	Os	Transi- tional	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, projectile points	Late Archaic	2	S	2C
Ro 114	638- 642	Unnamed tributary	55 (N-S) 20 (E-W)	4D	Os	Transi- tional	C	Flint debris, burned sandstone, drill frag- ment	Unknown	3	S	2C
Ro 117	638- 642	Talala Creek	27 (NNW-SSE) 3 (NE-SW)	1A	Hc	Terrace	C	Flint debris and burned rocks	Unknown	2	S	2D
Ro 118	638- 655	Talala Creek	110 (E-W) 130 (N-S)	2ADIG	Rs and So	Transi- tional	C and BRM-	Flint debris, burned rock, mortar in bed- rock	Unknown	2	S	1A
Ro 119	638- 641	Talala Creek	Rock shelter 6 (NW-SW) 3 (SW-NE) 1 lithic scatter	3A	Rg	Transi- tinal	RS	Flint debris, burned rocks, projectile point, bone, mussels, snails	Plains Village	2	S	2D
Ro 120	638- 641	Unnamed tributary N of Talala	N of inlet 80 (NE-SW) 5 (NW-SE) S of inlet 90 (NW-SE) 17 (NE-SW)	3A	Br	Transi- tional	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, projectile point	Plains Village	2	S	1A

TABLE I (Cont'd)

Site*	Eleva- tion (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condi- tion	Soll Associa- tion	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural Affili- ation and/or Chrono- logical Placement	Recom- men- dation	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Arche- ological Investi- gations
Ro 121	638- 641	Unnamed tributary N of Talala Cr.	45 (N-S) 18 (E-W)	4AD	DbC	Transi- tional	C	Biface, scraper, flint debris, burned rocks	Unknown	3	S	2B
Ro 123	638- 641	Unnamed tributary N of Talala Cr.	450 (N-S) 15 (E-W)	4AD	DbC	Transi- tional	LS	Projectile points, bifaces and flint debitage	Late Archaic and Woodland	3	S	2B
Ro 124	638- 640	Unnamed tributary N of Talala Cr.	55 (N-S) 2 (E-W)	2A	OkB	Terrace	C	Projectile point, gunflint, flint debris, burned rocks	Late Archaic and Historic Indian	1	S	2B
Ro 125	638- 642	Unnamed tributary N of Talala Cr.	55 (NW-SE) 15 (E-W)	3A	OkB	Terrace	BRM	Projectile points, chopper tools, mano, flint debi- tage, burned rocks	Late Archaic and Woodland	3	S	2B
Ro 127	638- 642	Lightning Creek and/or Verdigrits	Concen- trated flint debris and burned rock	3AII	RmB	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, projectile points, bifaces	Archaic	2	S	2B
Ro 128	638- 661	Verdigrits River	150 (N-S) 30 (E-W)	2AD	Rs	Upland	Q	Flint cobbles, flakes and chips	Unknown	3	S	2C

TABLE I (Cont'd)

Site*	Eleva- tion (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condi- tion	Soil Associ- ation	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural		Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Archae- ological Investi- gations
									Affili- ation and/or Chrono- logical Placement	Recom- menda- tion		
NW 8	638- 640	Lightning Creek	45 (N-S) 25 (E-W)	3AFH	SuC	Terrace	C	2 drilii fragments, biface, flint flakes, burned sandstone	Late Archaic	3	S	IA
NW 10	650- 660	Unnamed tributary in Coker Hills and/or Kentucky Creek	120 (N-S) 100 (E-W)	2D1	Ra and EIIC	Transi- tional	LS	Flint debris, biface fragment	Unknown	3	LIU	3D
NW 16	639	Lightning Creek	120 (along lake shore) 10 (width)	2AII	Os	Terrace	LS	1 Frio, 4 undent- ifled dart points, biface fragments	Woodlands and Plains Village.	2	S	2d
NW 19	661- 670	Unnamed side tribu- tary of Kentucky Creek	undeter- mined	3CF	EIIC	Transi- tional	LS	Limited flint debris	Unknown	3	PW	1a
NW 20	661	Kentucky Cr. and/or unnamed side tribu- tary ori- ginating in Coker Hills	10 x 3 (?)	1II	EHC	Transi- tional	RS	Flint debris, 1 modi- fied flake	Unknown	2	LIU	2d

TABLE I (Cont'd)

Site #	Elevation (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condition	Soil Association	Physiographic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural Affiliation and/or Chronological Placement	Recommenda-tion	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi-bility for Archae-ological Investi-gations
Nw 21	660	Kentucky Cr. and/or unnamed side tribu-tary ori-ginating In Coker Hills	5 x 3.5 x 1.5 high	IH	EHC	Transi-tional	RS	Limited flint debris	Unknown	2	LIU	2d 0052
Nw 22	655	Kentucky Cr. and/or unnamed side tribu-tary ori-ginating In Coker Hills	14 x 4.5 2GD	IH	EHC	Transi-tional	RS	Limited flint debris	Unknown	2	LIU	2d 0051
Nw 29	640	Double Creek	45 (along shore) 1-2 (width)	3	Ra	Terrace	C	Flint debris, tool fragments, burned sandstone	Unknown	2	S	2d
Nw 30	638-655	Side tribu-tary of Verdigris R. and Double Creek	9 (N-S) 3 (E-W)	1	SkD	Transi-tional	Rs and LS	3 cores, 1 Martin-dale, 1 Dart-like, 7 unidentified fragments	Woodlands and Plains Village	2	S	2d
Nw 31	638-650	Double Creek	600 (NW-SE) 100	4A	SkD, EHC and DnC	Transi-tional	LS	1 Fresno, 20 uniden-tified fragments, 1 Marcos	Woodlands and Plains Village	2	LIU,S	2d

TABLE I (Cont'd)

Eleva- tion (feet) Site*	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Cond- ition	Soil Associa- tion	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural Affili- ation and/or Chrono- logical Placement		Recom- menda- tion	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Archae- ological Investi- gations
								LS	Unknown	3	S	
Nw 35 638- 640	Double Creek	100 (E-W) 5 (N-S)	3A	Ra	Terrace	LS	6 flakes, 1 re- touched flake					2D 0069
Nw 36 640	Double Creek	60 x 8 (along shore)	3A	Ra	Terrace	LS	Flint debris, tool fragments		Unknown	2	S	2D 0070
49 Nw 37 650	Unnamed tributary In Coker Hills	5 (N-S) 5 (E-W)	1B	PaA		LS	Flint debris		Unknown	3	LW	IA
	Verdigris R. and unnamed tributary	350 (N-S) 50 (E-W)	3AG	LHC	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, projectile point, drill		Plains Village	2	S	IA
Nw 43 638- 640	Verdigris R. and unnamed tributary	100 (N-S) 20 (E-W)	2A	LIIC	Terrace	LS	Flint debris		Unknown	3	S	2AC
Nw 44 638- 641	Verdigris R. and unnamed tributary											
Nw 45 638- 642	Double Cr. and unnamed tributary	50 (N-S) 90 (E-W)	3A	SkD	Transi- tional	BRM	Burned rock, flint debris, projectile points, scrapers			1	S	2B IA
Nw 47 663	Big Creek	120 (N-S) 20 (E-W)	2B	Ra	Terrace	C	Burned rocks, flint debris, projectile point			2	LW	
Nw 49 638- 640	Unnamed tributary and/or Verdigre River	200 (E-W) 100 (N-S)	4A	LIIC	Terrace	C	Lithic debitage scatter, 1 drill		Unknown	3	S	3BD

TABLE I (Cont'd)

Site*	Elevation (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condi- tion	Soil Associ- ation	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Chrono- logical Placement	Recom- menda- tion	Cultural Affili- ation and/or	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Archae- ological Investi- gations
											2D	2D	
Nw 50	653- 657	Verdigris River	50 (SW-NE) 30 (NW-SE)	2DAI	LHC	Transi- tional	C	Projectile point, bi- face, battered stone tool, ground stone, burned rock, flint debris	Late Archaic	2	S		2D
Nw 51	638- 650	Verdigris River	120 (SW-NE) 20 (NW-SE)	3ADI	LHC	Transi- tional	C	Ground stones, bat- tered stone tool, arrow point, en- graver, burned rock and flint debris	Woodlands and Late Archaic	2	S		2D
Nw 53	652	Lightning Creek	15 (N-S) 18 (E-W)	2B	CaB	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, dart point fragment, scrapers, bifaces, ground stone	Archaic	2	C		3B,D
Nw 54	638- 640	Lightning Creek	10 (N-S) 100 (E-W)	2DI	RD	Terrace	LS	Flint debris	Unknown	3	LH		1A
Nw 55	655	Lightning Creek	1.5 (N-W) 20 (E-W)	1B	Wa	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks	Unknown	2	C		3D
Nw 56	655	Lightning Creek	2 (N-S) 55 (E-W)	1B	Wa	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, drill	Unknown	2	C		3D
Nw 60	641	Lightning Creek	80 (N-S) 135 (E-W)	2C	Wa	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, biface frag- ments, scraper	Unknown	2	S		2A,D
Nw 62	660	Lightning Creek	38 (N-S) 40 (E-W)	2B	DnB	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, projectile point	Early Archaic	1	C		1A
Nw 64	652	Lightning Creek	20 (N-S) 50 (E-W)	2CDE	Wa	Terrace	LS	Flint debris, biface fragments	Unknown	3	LH		1A,D

TABLE I (Cont'd)

Site*	Eleva- tion (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Condi- tion	Soil Associ- ation	Physio- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Cultural Affili- ation and/or Chrono- logical Placement	Recom- men- dation	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Arche- ological Investi- gations
									3D			
Nw 66	640	Lighthill Creek	80 (N-S) 110 (E-W)	3A	Wa	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, biface frag- ments	Unknown	2	S	3D
Nw 74	660- 675	Unnamed tributary In Coker Hills	55 (N-S) 60 (E-W)	2DI	EHC	Transi- tional	C	Flint debris, burned rocks	Unknown	1	LIU	2B
Nw 75	670	Unnamed tributary In Coker Hills	41 (E-W) 20 (N-S)	2DE	EHC	Transi- tional	LS	Flint debris, biface fragment	Unknown	1	LIU	2BD
Nw 76	650- 661	Kentucky Creek	4 (N-S) 4 (E-W)	3G	EHC	Transi- tional	RS	Flint debris, burned rocks	Unknown	2	LIU	2D
Nw 77	700- 720	Kentucky Creek	15.5 (E-W) 4 (N-S)	2G	EHC	Transi- tional	RS	Flint debris	Unknown	1	LIU	2D
Nw 80	640- 642	Unnamed tributary	30 (E-W) 5 (N-S)	1II	Wa	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks	Unknown	1	LIU	1A
Nw 82	647- 650	Verdigris River	72 (N-S) 25 (E-W)	3DGII	Wa	Transi- tional	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, bones, mussel shells, biface frag- ments	Unknown	2	LIU	1A
Nw 87	640	Unnamed tributary of Double Creek	100 (NW-SE) 15 (SW-NE)	1AD	ErD	Transi- tional	LS	Flint cobbles, flint debris, biface frag- ments	Unknown	3	PU	2B
Nw 88	638- 640	Double Creek	25 (NE-SW) 5 (SE-NW)	2AGI	ErD	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, biface frag- ments	Unknown	1	PU	3D

TABLE I (Concluded)

Site*	Eleva- tion (feet)	Nearest Water Source	Size of Site (meters)	Site Cond- ition	Soil Associa- tion	Phylo- graphic Position	Site Type	Material Observed	Chrono- logical Placement	Recom- men- dation	Land Usage by Corps of Engineers	Accessi- bility for Archae- ological Investi- gations
Nw 89	645	Double Creek	30 (NW-SE) 10 (NE-SW)	2AG1	ErD	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, flint cobbles	Unknown	1	PU	3D
Nw 90	638- 640	Double Creek	2 (N-S) 70 (E-W)	2AG1	ErD	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks	Unknown	3	PU	3D
Nw 92	640- 642	Double Creek	45 (E-W) 12 (N-S)	3DJ	ErD	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, projectile points	Unknown Prehistoric	2	S,PU	3C
Nw 93	645	Double Creek	35 (NW-SE) 6 (NE-SW)	2DI	PaB	Terrace	C	Flint debris, burned rocks, drill	Unknown Prehistoric	3	LU	2B
Nw 94	638- 650	Verdigills River	20 (N-S) 40 (E-W)	3AD	LHC	Transi- tional	C	Burned rocks, flint debris, projectile point, bifaces, scrapers, cores, battered stone	Late Archaic	1	S	3D
Nw 96	638- 642	Double Cr. and unnamed tributary	18 (NE-SW) 10 (NW-SE)	3A	SkD	Transi- tional	BRM	Burned sandstone, flint flakes	Unknown Prehistoric	2	S	3D
Nw 98	648- 653	Double Creek	9 (N-S) 10 (E-W)	11	ErD	Terrace	C	Biface medial sec- tion	Unknown Prehistoric	2	LU	3BD
Nw 99	638- 640	Double Creek	4 (N-S) 100 (E-W)	3AH	ErD	Terrace	C	1 scraper fragment, burned sandstone, flint debris	Unknown Prehistoric	2	S,PII	3D

KEY TO TABLE II

Accessibility

Recommendations

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | easy | a. vehicle by road | 1. do not mitigate |
| 2. | moderately easy | b. vehicle cross-country | 2. identify by name |
| 3. | difficult | c. by foot | 3. extensive testing |
| | | d. by boat | 4. record w/photographs & drawings |
| | | | 5. limited testing |
| | | | 6. outside survey area |
| | | | 7. research legal documents |
| | | | 8. metal detector and testing if needed |

Environmental Zone

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| T | transitional |
| U | uplands |
| VRC | Verdigris River complex |
| CC | creek bottom complex |

Land Usage by Corps of Engineers

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| S | shoreline of lake or creek |
| PU | public use area or state park |
| FWM | fish and wildlife management |
| LW | low-intensity use |
| C | cultivated field |

TABLE II
RECORDED HISTORIC SITES

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Ro 2	Original Rogers homesite	Clem Rogers	house foundations, structure removed to preserve from inundation	square & round nails, iron fragments, ceramic sherd, chert tool, lithic scatter	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	4,3	S	1d
Ro 71	Unidentified		historic trash site	china fragments, insulators, crockery, glass, bricks, sandstone pieces, near I.O. #7	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	2	LIU	1a
54	Bob Mabrey homesite 1910-1929 Kilpatrick homesite 1930-1940		home & farm site c. 1910	3 foundations, buried plumbing, stock pond, fences	Fred Rott & George Rott	U	Verdigris River	5	LIU	1a
Ro 72	Mel & Mable Hart homesite		home & farm site	large fieldstones comprise house foundations	Fred Rott & George Rott	VRC	Verdigris River	5	LIU	1c
Ro 73			house foundation, 3.5x6m, concrete poured around rocks, 1 drilled & 1 cased well, 1 hand-dug well, low erosion walls, 1 large cedar tree	crockery, barrel hoop segments, cast iron frags., glass frags & china frags.	Survey Crew	T	2 wells on site	2	LIU	1d
Ro 74	Unidentified		possible farm site	pottery, glass, crockery, one tooth, coal fragments, well, cedar trees	Survey Crew	T	Verdigris River	2	LIU	1d
Ro 75	Unidentified									

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Ro 76	Unidentified		sandstone & mortar foundation, approx. 4x8m	stone & mortar foundation	Survey Crew	CC	Blue Creek	2	S	1c
Ro 77	Tom Bard Coal Mine		hand-dug coal mine early 1910's	pile of stone approx. 4m across, vent or cased well, piece of "X" steel cable	Mr. Shelton U	U	unnamed tributary to Blue Creek	1	Liu	1B
Ro 80	Unidentified		2 cinder block concrete foundations (11x5m to 16x20m), 1 brick & cinder block foundation, 5x5.5m, drilled & cased well, mound of earth & stone inscribed AITT	glass, ceramics, crockery & metal frags	Survey Crew	T	well on site Blue Creek	2,7	S,Liu	2A,B
Ro 81	Unidentified		possible home-site with well on site	round nails, porcelain & glass fragments, concrete and cinder block foundation	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	2,7	Liu	1C
Ro 83	Unidentified		fallen 2.6m-circumference elm or hackberry with cultural material entwined in its roots	glass bottle & jar frags., crockery frags., china frags., a watch-chain & bricks	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	2,3	Liu	2B

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Ro 84	Unidentified		possible homesite	2 nails, modern barbed wire & concrete foundation	Survey Crew	VRC	Blue Creek	2	LIU	IC
Ro 85	Bell Ranch		homesite	fieldstone foundation, 2 wells	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1	LIU	2C
Ro 86	C.J. Strange 1890		concrete foundation, 16x18m, slab, 2.5x1m, 1 quonset-shaped hut, brick spring-house, 3x2.5x2m, possible well	glass, metal frags., ceramics, china	Mr. Bell	CC	spring on site (near unnamed creek)	6	N/A	1A,B
Ro 89	Unidentified		homesite	cement slabs and low cement walls, 3 ponds, animal corral	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	2	S	1A
Ro 91	Unidentified		sandstone block construction storm cellar & hand-dug well	none	Survey Crew	T	Talala Creek	2	S	1A or D
Ro 93	Boogerhead's Eryle		homesite	house outline, 12x6m, w/ slab front walk & cellar, storm cellar, 2.2x3m, hand-dug well, corral, 12x2.5m, with leading chute	Survey Crew	CC	well on site Talala Creek	2	LIU	1A

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Ro 96	Cochran house	Pearl Payne	outline of dug-out, cellar & house site, 2 wells, graveyard with approx. 25 graves moved to avoid inundation	crockery & ceramic fragments, bricks, sandstone chunks, 1 religious medallion from Japan	Pat Patterson, C. of E., Lloyd Bible & Harold Lee	T	2 wells on site Spencer Creek	3.4	1.U	1.A
Ro 98	Unidentified	John F. Taylor	rock & concrete foundation, 19x14m, in several small bulldozed foundations, drilled & very nice storm cellar, 2x5m	concrete & sandstone from the bulldozed foundations	Survey Crew	T	well on site Spencer Creek	2.3	1.U	1.B
Ro 99	Unidentified	Sarah Fields	possible farm site with remains of 2 animal pens, related to 10A115	bits of glass, crockery & metal, old pieces of farm implements, concrete foundation wall, hand-dug well	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1.2	S	2C 1d
Ro 100	Rott house 1917-1959	Otis Wing	house and farm site	house slab and concrete storm cellar	Fred Rott & George Rott, Jr.	VRC	Verdigris River	3.8	S	1.A
Ro 101	Redman & Bible	homestead		dugout and hand-dug well	Lloyd Bible & Harold Lee	CC	Spencer Creek	1	S	1.A
Ro 104	Unidentified	homestead date (?)	house foundation and cement slab	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary		1.2	P/U	1.A

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Usage by COE	Land Accessibility
Ro 106	Unidentifled		homesite, late 19th & early 20th century	house foundation bricks	Survey Crew	CC	Spencer Creek	2	LII	IC.
Ro 108	Unidentifled		well site	hand-dug well lined with stone, glass, brick fragment, pig, skull showing butchering	Survey Crew	CC	Spencer Creek	2	LII	IA
58	Unidentifled		historic trash scatter	light scatter of glass and brick	Survey Crew	CC	Spencer Creek	1,2	S	IC
Ro 110	Unidentifled		homesite	plow, clatern, glass, flakes, crockery, china doll face	Survey Crew	CC	Spencer Creek	2,5	S	IC
Ro 112	Unidentifled		homesite	concrete foundation & well, wooden saddle, tin, brick	Survey Crew	T	Medicine Creek	1,2	LII	ID
Ro 113	Unidentifled		house & barn foundation, wall remnants	metal pipe, barrels, glass, ceramic	Survey Crew	T	unnamed tributary	1,2	LII	IA
Ro 115	Unidentifled		historic debris scatter	glass, bricks, metal fragments	Survey Crew	T	unnamed tributary & Medicine Creek	1,2	LII	IA
Ro 116	Unidentifled		rock house, walls & foundation, cemetery	glass, metal pipes, white ware ceramics	Survey Crew	T	Medicine Creek	1,2	PII	IA

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Aliotment	Description & Date		Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Ro 122	Unidentifed	Laurie J. Green	sandstone & concrete wall foundation, homesite		iron, glass, china, radiator cap, flint flakes, bricks	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	1,2	S	ID
Ro 126	Unidentifed	Aaron Terrell	4 slabs of concrete, oil storage pool, farm complex		glass, pipe, ceramics, scrap metal	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	5,2	LIU	3D
Ro 129	Unidentifed		concrete foundation, 6x6.5m & 4.5x7m, 1 fenced area, 33x9m, 2 drilled & cased wells, piles of concrete rubble		glass, crockery, tin, electrical insulators, iron bed	Survey Crew	U	wells on site Blue Creek	2,7,8	PU	IA
59			storm cellar w/ date of 1948		concrete storm cellar with steps and retaining wall	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	2	LIU	IC
Ro 130	Unidentifed		1 broken slab, 6x5m, 1 bulldozed sandstone foundation, mound 12m across & 70 cm high, 2 more bulldozed slabs		glass & metal fragments, 1 vesscola bottle	Survey Crew	CC	Plumb Creek	2	LIU	IA
Ro 133	Unidentifed	Adeline L. Lawrence	homesite and/or oil production site, date (?)		foundation, glass, ceramics, metal scraps	Survey Crew	CC	Spencer Creek	2	LIU	IC
Ro 135	Unidentifed										

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by C.O.E	Accessibility
Ro 136	Unidentifed		possible oil processing site	iron fragments, 5 concrete foundations, tanks, 16 pipes	Survey Crew	CC	Spencer Creek	2	LII	I A
Ro 137	Unidentifed	Nathan Adams	homesite date (?)	concrete sidewalk, glass	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	1,2	LII	I B
Ro 138	Unidentifed	Horace M. Adams	oil production site, date (?)	concrete foundations	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	1,2	LII	I B
Ro 139	Unidentifed	John H. Patton, Jr.	home and/or oil production site, date (?)	concrete foundations, glass, ceramics	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	1,2	S	2B
Ro 140	Unidentifed	John Kitchum	homesite, date (?)	concrete foundation, porch slab, brick	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	1,2	LII	I A
Ro 141	Unidentifed	Benjamin Grimmel	home and/or oil production site, date (?)	concrete foundations, dugout or storm shelter, sidewalk slabs, well	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	2,4	LII	I A
Ro 142	Unidentifed	Lena Kitchum	oil production and water flood plant site, date (?)	concrete foundations, storage pits, whiteware ceramics, thin cans	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary creek	2,4	LII	I A

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Nw 10	Central Power Pumping Aunt Betty Coker cabin	James M. Coker	homestead and oil production site, date (?)	concrete foundation, storm cellar, well, limestone blocks	Herb Couch	T	unnamed tributary	4,5	LII	2B
Nw 12	Charlie Reed Filling station	Anna Love	commercial activity	nails, fragments historic ceramics, glass, one reloaded 12 gauge shotgun shell	Herb Couch	VRC	Lightning Creek	5,8	LII	1A
Nw 14a	Unidentifled	Riley Keys	possible house site with well	metal fragment, pieces of porous red brick, concrete pieces	Survey Crew	VRC	Lightning Creek	1,2	S	2C
Nw 14b	Unidentifled	Alexander Nivens	homestead with 3 foundations, & 2 wells with Dec. 1913 date	glass fragments, broken bottles, broken plates, various metal items	Survey Crew	VRC	Lightning Creek	4,3,2	S	2C
Nw 14c	Aliuwe Bank and Commercial area	Alexander Nivens	commercial activity, late 1800's to 1957	flag pole base, 1 large tree and cedar trees, well	Survey Crew	VRC	Lightning Creek	2,3,5	LII	1A
Nw 14d	Aliuwe Lumber Yard and commercial area	Anna Love	commercial activity, late 1800's to 1957	concrete rubble & slab, well casing, buried pipe	Herb Couch	VRC	Lightning Creek	2,3	LII	1A
Nw 14e	Unidentifled	Alexander Nivens	possible homesites	4 concrete slabs, 3 cinderblock foundations, cedar trees and line of willow trees	Survey Crew	VRC	Lightning Creek	1,2	LII	2C

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Nw 15	Old Aliuwe School	Riley Keys	school site with sidewalks and slab foundations	ceramic fragments, metal desk frame, bottle	Herb Couch	VRC	Lightning Creek	4.5	S	2C
Nw 16*	Unidentified	William E. Nic-kols	*also see pre-historic site Nw 16	ceramics & glass, oak, pecan & elm trees, possible well site	Survey Crew	VRC	Lightning Creek	4.8	LIU	2C
Nw 17	original Journey cake home 1860	Alfred Cunningham	homesite, late 1890's	small willow trees, ceramic & glass scatter, chert flakes	Herb Couch	VRC	Panther Creek	1	S	2C
Nw 18	Unidentified		sparse scatter of glass & ceramic fragments In plowed field	glass & ceramic frags.	Survey Crew	CC	Kentucky Creek	2	C	2C
Nw 23	TB gasoline plant #2 early 20t's, century	Frank Coker	large oil production site, 3 slabs, 4 forges	10 different types of firebricks, 1 octagonal concrete tank	Herb Couch	CC	Salt Creek	4.5	S	1A
Nw 24	Armstrong trading post, post office, & Masonic Lodge 1879 - (?)	Henry Armstrong	1 cylinder block foundation, 10x5m. 1 mound of dirt, 5.7x50cm assorted concrete pilings - possibly from a later occupation	glass & ceramic frags. & a wire calf muzzle	Survey Crew & Herb Couch	CC	Kentucky Creek	3	LIU	1A

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Nw 25	George Frauenberger	Minnie Brown	homesite with concrete foundation and stone-walled cellar	concrete & sand-stone well with concrete slab, hexagonal poured concrete slab over hand-dug well Inscribed NAF & GLF 7/19/34	Herb Couch	CC	Kentucky Creek	4.8	L1U	2C
Nw 26	Unidentifled	William Coker	limestone foundation stones, concrete rubble & builder's mounds	glass fragments, ceramics	Survey Crew	CC	Kentucky Creek	1,2	L1U	1B
Nw 27	Trans-Coastal Gasoline Plant	William Coker	limestone & concrete rubble, fenced area, well or cistern, buried storm cellar	none	Survey Crew & Herb Couch	CC	well on site Verdigris River	1	L1U	1C
Nw 28	Unidentifled	Moses Johnson	concrete slab, 7.3x10m, concrete beams, hand-dug well	1 brick, 1 metal machine part	Survey Crew	VRC	well on site Verdigris River Bottom	2	L1U	1C
Nw 32	Unidentifled	Jennie Church-late	log cabin site (structure collapsed)	Round nails, green roll roofing, unmarked bricks, part of wood-burning stove, metal cupboard	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	2,5	L1U	2C
Nw 33	Unidentifled		possible oil storage site	2 large round hollow concrete foundations, 3 round solid slabs, 2 square slabs	Survey Crew	VRC	Big Creek	5	L1U	1C

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Date	Description &	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Land Usage by COE		Accessibility
									Recommendations	Liu	
Nw 34	Unidentifed	Lula B. Dixon	2 mounds and north/south road dead-ending into Verdigris River	piece of 1" steel cable embedded in ground	Survey Crew	VRC	Big Creek	1,2	Liu	2C	
Nw 38	Unidentifed	Henry Rinehart	concrete foundation, well	pottery	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	C	1A	
64	Nw 39 at or near Coody's Bluff bridge site of 2nd Coody's Bluff school 1890's	John Lambert	concrete wall & foundation	none	Herb Couch	VRC	Verdigris River	1	Liu	1A	
Nw 40	Unidentifed	Henry Chambers	cemented rock wall foundation, wire pens	bottle, pottery, glass, iron & brick	Survey Crew	CC	Western Branch Creek	1,2	Liu	ID	
Nw 41	Unidentifed	Moses Brown	concrete slab foundation	none	Survey Crew	VRC	Western Creek	1,2	Liu	1A	
Nw 42	Unidentifed		concrete slab foundation, well w/concrete slab	glass, pottery, brick, iron	Survey Crew	CC	Double Creek	1,2	Liu	ID	
Nw 43	Unidentifed		hand-dug well	pottery, glass, knife	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River and unnamed tributary	1,2	S	2A&D	
Nw 44	Unidentifed		homelite, well w/hand-pump, concrete foundations	glass, china, pottery	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River and unnamed tributary	1,2	S	2D	

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Land Usage by COE		Recommendations	Accessibility
								VRC	VRC	1,2	\$
Nw 45	Unidentifed		concrete foundation	iron hook	Survey Crew		Verdigris River and unnamed tributary				
Nw 46	Unidentifed		homestead, concrete wall foundation & well	none	Survey Crew		Verdigris River			S	2D
Nw 48	1st Coody's Bluff School (1879)	Wallace McNoch	rock foundation, pile of bricks	red brick	Survey Crew	CC	Kentucky Creek			L1U	ID
Nw 52	Unidentifed	Jessie Jumper	homestead, home built in 1913	cement staircase, foundation rubble, possible storm cellar and glass	Dale Workman	CC	unnamed tributary creek			L1U	2C
Nw 57	North Wiser Oil company house site	Annie E. Armstrong	gasoline plant built in 1929	concrete foundations, concrete sidewalks, well	Survey Crew	CC	Lightning Creek			L1D	1A
Nw 58	Unidentifed	Annie E. Armstrong	homestead, date (?)	concrete foundations, sidewalks, well, bottles, glass	Survey Crew	CC	Lightning Creek			U1D	1A
Nw 59	Unidentifed	Condrey Lea D. Hogue	homestead built in 1900	concrete foundations, sidewalk	Survey Crew	CC	Lightning Creek			L1U	1A
Nw 61	Unidentifed	Harry Landrum	home and/or oil production site (?)	concrete foundations, tin scraps	Survey Crew	CC	Lightning Creek			L1U	1C
Nw 63	Unidentifed	Annie Armstrong	homestead built c.a. 1910	concrete foundation	Herb Couch	CC	Salt Creek & Lightning Creek			L1U	1A

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Nw 65	Salt Creek School	Ida Couch	concrete foundation, perimeter of country school with sidewalks and several concrete slabs	Red bricks with "COFFEYVILLE" printed on them	Herb Couch	CC	Salt Creek	3,4	S	1A
Nw 67	cowboy camps during cattle drives	Ida Couch	homesite, date (?)	bricks, two wells	Herb Couch	CC	Salt Creek	1	L10	1A
Nw 68	Cowboy camp during cattle drives (1880-1910) Parish family house	Joseph Morris	homesite, date (?)	foundations, scrap iron, limestone boulders, well	Herb Couch	CC	Salt Creek	1	L10	1A
Nw 69	Couch home & Trading Post	Ida Couch	home and store site, store dates - 1912-1916 home date - 1912	foundation rubble, fence	Herb Couch	CC	Salt Creek	1	L10	1A
Nw 70	Unidentified	Irene May Parrish	homesite	foundation	Survey Crew	CC	Salt Creek	1,2	L10	2B
Nw 71	Unidentified		homesite	concrete & tile foundations, well	Survey Crew	T	Lightning Creek	1,2,6	L10	2C
Nw 72	Bailey family house	James M. Meigs	homesite, early 20th century	concrete foundation and wall	Herb Couch	CC	Salt Creek	1	L10	1A

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Date	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE	Accessibility
Nw 73	Unidentifed	Cherokee Coker	homesite date (?)	concrete slab, sandstone slab, hand-dug well, bricks	Survey Crew	CC	Salt Creek	1,2	LIU	1A	
Nw 78	Unidentifed	Lizzie Deerhead	homesite or oil production date (?)	concrete foundation, scrap metal	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	LIU	2B	
Nw 79	Unidentifed	Daniel Row	Oscar Allison's Ice House date (?)	concrete foundation, rubble and bricks	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	LIU	2AC	
67	Nw 81	Amanda Brown	homesite, date (?)	whiteware ceramics, glass, crockery, & limestone boulders	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	LIU	1B	
Nw 83	Unidentifed	Thomas Riley	homesite, date (?)	limestone boulder foundation, bricks, hand-dug well	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	2,4,5	LIU	1A	
Nw 84	Unidentifed	Barbara K. Strother	homesite, date (?)	limestone boulders, glass, bricks, handdug well	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	LIU	1A	
Nw 85	Unidentifed	Raymond Riley	homesite, early 20th century	hand-dug well	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	LIU	2B	
Nw 86	Unidentifed	Robert Fletcher	concrete walls date (?)	none	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1	LIU	1A	

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE Accessibility	
Nw 91	Unidentifled	Earl McCor-mic	house site date (?)	concrete foundations, well, fences, bricks	Survey Crew	CC	Double Creek	1,2	PU	3C
Nw 95	Unidentifled	Tom King	house site date (?)	cellar walls	Survey Crew	T	Verdiglis River	1	LU	3C
Nw 97	Mehlin homestead	James Mehlin	house site and location of 1st oil well in Nowata Co. 1904	foundation, rock walls	Herb Couch	CC	Panther Creek	4,7	LU	1A
68	Nw 100	Unidentifled	homesite, date (?)	concrete foundations, hand-dug wells, silo	Survey Crew	CC	Big Creek	1,2	LU	3D
Nw 101	Unidentifled	Mary Allen	oil production & storage site, also homesite, date (?)	concrete foundations, pipes, ponds, cistern	Survey Crew	CC	unnamed tributary of Big Creek	2,4	LU	1C
Nw 102	Unidentifled		homesite with well and tree	fieldstone foundation, well, cedar tree, glass (melted & unmelted), ceramic sherd, metal fragments	Survey Crew	CC	Double Creek	1,2	LU	1D
Nw 103	James Mehlin oil well	James Mehlin	oil well and homesite, 1904	foundation & concrete slab, sidewalk section, red "COFFEYVILLE" brick, red brick storm cellar	Herb Couch	VRC	Panther Creek	4,7,8	S	3C

TABLE II (Concluded)

Site #	Site Name	Indian Allotment	Description & Date	Material Observed	Source or Informant	Environmental Zone	Closest Water Source	Recommendations	Land Usage by COE		Accessibility
									CC	VRC	
Nw 104	Unidentifed	James M. Tanner	homesite with foundations and barbed wire fences	old refrigerator, stove, cherry glass, pottery fragments	Survey Crew	CC	Lightning Creek	4,8	S	2C	
Nw 105	Unidentifed	Mary J. McKee	concrete slab foundation related to oil production	crockery, metal fragments	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	Liu	LA	
Nw 106	Unidentifed		farm site, concrete foundations, wood	glass, pottery	Survey Crew	CC	Double Creek	1,2	Liu	LA	
Nw 107	Tent town site for oil workers 1910-1920's	Sansa V. Carey	homesite, date (?)	cinderblocks and sidewalk	Ilerb Couch	CC	Lightning Creek	1	Liu	2C	
Nw 108	NYK Oil Company water flood plant	Emma M. Carey	water flood plant date (?)	concrete foundations and sidewalk	Ilerb Couch	CC	Panther Creek	4	Liu	2C	
Nw 109	Unidentifed	Della Allen	oil production and storage site, date (?)	concrete foundations, whiteware ceramics, glass, bricks	Survey Crew	CC	Big Creek	2,4	Liu	3C	
Nw 110	Unidentifed	Mamie Adair	oil production site, date (?)	concrete foundations	Survey Crew	VRC	Verdigris River	1,2	Liu	3B	

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There is an outcropping of grey, rather grainy, local chert cobbles in this area. Most of the lithic material collected appeared to be a result of the testing and quarrying of this material. These pieces are fairly large and crudely worked cores, chunks, and bifacially flaked implements. A few pieces of non-local chert were found intermittently along the length of the road scatter. These pieces were white-, blue-, and rose-colored (heat-treated?) and of a fine-grained consistency. In comparison to the local chert, these specimens tended to be smaller and more carefully worked. This lithic inventory included flakes, retouched flakes, and one projectile point midsection.

The lithic scatter was not continuously exposed for its entire length. In several places where small drainage systems crossed the road, the runoff water had either washed away the lithic material or had buried it beneath soils redeposited from the slopes above. The vegetation on the sides of the road is mainly oak trees with a few grasses and low bushes. Ground visibility is less than two percent and the mat of oak leaves is thick. The presence of cultural material along part of the beach 100 meters north of the road and the length of the scatter exposed within the narrow confines of the roadcut suggest that additional materials might be buried on either side of the exposed areas.

The survey crew recorded two similar sites within a fairly short distance of Ro 70. Of the three, Ro 70 is the largest, being at least 400 meters across as compared to 50 meters (Ro 67) and 30 meters (Ro 68). The other sites are exposed along steep, heavily washed shorelines and have very little potential to justify testing. All three of these sites are subjected to visitation by the public and have probably been point-hunted, but the dense vegetation and thick duff layer may have protected Ro 70 from amateur collectors as well as from erosion. This site deserves testing, if only to determine the actual extent and depth of cultural deposits.



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7.1.2 Ro 88

This site (Ro 88) is located along the west shore of Lake Oologah on a stretch of fairly flat land at one end of a row of bluffs. These bluffs were evidently cut by the Verdigris River at some time in the past, although in recent times the river channel was 300 meters south.

Wave action has deflated the southern end of the site, leaving a fairly dense lithic scatter in the wooded gravels and clay of the shoreline. Moving northward less material is exposed on the surface, but there is progressively more soil to contain buried material. Material recovered includes: one medium-sized stemmed projectile point (Ellis-like), one bifacially worked scraper, 20 flakes, 20 chips, and 2 modified flakes.

The lithic scatter is exposed in an area approximately 100 meters NE to SW and 50 meters NW to SE, but appears to continue northward in subsurface deposits. An isolated occurrence of a possible projectile point base (Gary?) was recorded approximately 400 meters NNW. The vegetation on the undisturbed portion of this site is moderately thick scrub oak, hackberry, low brush, and grasses. Access is limited to an overland approach by foot or an aquatic approach by boat. While this factor might slightly inconvenience a testing crew, it has probably protected this site from local collectors.

Testing is recommended for Ro 88 to determine the northern boundary, the depth of the cultural deposits, and possibly the activities other than lithic reduction that occurred there.

7.1.3 Ro 90

Site Ro 90 occupies a gently sloped stretch of the heavily washed south bank of a major creek drainage that empties into the west side of Lake Oologah. Lithic material was collected along the beach for approximately 150 meters.

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Isolated flakes would double that distance. Near the middle (roughly) of the lithic scatter is a high density area of cultural material that yielded all of the tools found on the site. This concentration is closely associated with a buried burnt rock feature at least three meters across that is being washed out of the bank. There is a possibility that a large part of this site lies inland and is undisturbed. The isolated occurrence of a white chert projectile point tip and a few crude chips of chert was recorded 100 meters south on the eastern side of a seasonal drainage creek that empties into the larger creek on the east side of the site.

Judging by the occurrence of burnt sandstone and flakes in the bank cut by the fluctuating waters of Lake Oologah, the cultural material is at least 20 centimeters, and possibly as much as 50 centimeters, below ground surface. The part of the site that is inland from the beach is stable, but the burnt sandstone feature is rapidly being lost to wave action. Testing should be initiated to establish the limits of the site, to record the feature, and to relate it to the undisturbed portion of the site.

The material collected from the beach included: 4 flakes, 84 chips, 1 modified flake, 1 stemless implement, 2 unidentified stemmed projectile points, 3 unidentified tool fragments, 1 drill, and 1 possible burin. Due to the lack of identification of the tools, it was not possible to place this site in its cultural or temporal setting. Testing of the site could answer these questions.

7.1.4 Ro 96

Site Ro 96 (the Cochran place) is the location of the Cochran family homestead. It is situated on the north side of Spencer Creek approximately seven miles NE of Chelsea, Oklahoma. According to Mr. Lloyd Bible, the Cherokee family originally planned to settle in the Verdigris River bottom about four miles west but was halted at Spencer Creek in 1875 by a broken wagon axle. They were unable to repair the wagon because there was no timber on the prairie plains except along the bottom lands of the Verdigris River.

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Typical of many new settlers on the prairie they built a mud dugout cut into the ground near the top of the hill. In 1878 the Cochrans built a two room house of square cut white oak logs with a double fireplace connecting the rooms. A cellar was dug adjacent to the old dugout. East of the house they handdug a water well to a depth of 120 feet but hit saltwater. The saline content of the water, however, was not of sufficient concentration to be economically profitable for commercial purposes. Another well was dug about 100 meters north where fresh water was found at a depth of 25 ft.

The Cochran family cemetery was located approximately 40 meters SW of the log house. In the early 1960's about 25 graves were removed by the Corps of Engineers and relocated in the Wiganon Cemetery two miles north.

Little remains above ground to mark the location of the Cochran homeplace and farm. The standing structures were torched by the Corp of Engineers at the same time the cemetery was moved. There are depressions in the ground where the dugout, cellar, and cemetery were located. The bottleneck openings of the two wells are covered by large rocks to prevent accidents.

Due to the severe disruption of the site and lack of significant material to distinguish the location of this early farm & homesite no national or state designation is recommended. Photographing and mapping are advised.

7.1.5 Ro 100

The physical evidence visible on this site consists of one house slab approx. 11m x 11m, a poured concrete storm cellar approx. 2.25m x 4m of unknown depth dated 3/15/52, a pile of brick and concrete rubble about 8m across, and a light trash scatter. A few pieces of glass & 2 pieces of crockery were collected.

Ro 100 is located on an island formed when Lake Oologah was filled. The waters of the lake now cover a fairly large portion of the original site and in

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times of high water most if not all of it are inundated. There is extensive disturbance by wave action along the shoreline and erosion is affecting the higher land.

7.1.6 Ro 110

This site is situated in a bend of Spencer Creek. Both a prehistoric and a historic component are present with more historic material being found on the surface than prehistoric. The site is partially in a cultivated field and partially in grass and scattered timber. A well preserved large cistern is present. Testing is recommended to ascertain the relationship between the historic and prehistoric components.

7.1.7 Ro 111

Ro 111 is a prehistoric-historic multicomponent site. It is a large site covering about 3 acres with the historic material being found on the southern half of the site and prehistoric material over the entire site. A moderate to dense lithic scatter is present on the shoreline within the zone being eroded by wave action. Lithic material was found as far as 50 m from the shoreline. Three projectile points (one Gary and two unidentified), flakes, a core, scrapers, biface fragments, purple bottle glass, china and crockery were found. Undisturbed material is probably present above the shoreline. This site is recommended for testing to determine both the vertical and horizontal extent of the site and to determine the relationship between the historic and prehistoric components.

7.1.8 Ro 118

This prehistoric site was discovered on the tip of a peninsula within a large inlet of Lake Oologah. It is one of the largest horizontal exposures of prehistoric cultural debris found during the survey as material was seen in an area



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measuring over 6,000 square meters. Additional occupational debris may be buried beneath thick prairie grasses to the west of the northeast projection of the observed surface material.

The site is located at the base of the uplands in a transitional zone between a creek valley and the upland prairie. Immediately upslope from the observed surface debris a suburban housing development, just outside Corps of Engineers property, presents a threat to any portions of the site that are not on Corps property. At the downslope edge of the site, wave action from the waters of Lake Oologah have covered, eroded, and deflated parts of the site.

The site may be divided into eastern and western parts with an eroded, water-filled inlet forming the dividing line. A seep or spring located east and upslope from this inlet in the north central part of the site may have served as an aboriginal water source. In the eastern part of the site, concentrated burned sandstone rocks and flint debris were found on the eroded lakeshore edge and in the roadcuts that lead from the suburbs to a picnic area located on the south edge of the peninsula. Shovel testing indicated that the top of a lens of burned sandstone rocks is located about 10 centimeters below ground surface in the immediate picnic area. This lens of burned rock may be analogous to those described in the archaeological literature of northeast Oklahoma. A smaller rock lens measuring at least three by seven meters was seen at the western edge of the site where several pieces of groundstone were also found. Further downslope near the lakeshore edge (in the southwest corner of the site) a mortar in sandstone bedrock was found.

No diagnostic tools were found by the survey crew. The easy public access to the site may lead many "relic hunters" to the site. Testing is recommended to determine the depth, horizontal limits, age, and contextual integrity of the cultural deposits of the site.

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7.1.9 Ro 119

A small rockshelter facing imminent, total destruction by wave action was found on the shoreline within a large cove. The total area of the rockshelter measures 12 meters in length and varies from one to three meters in width. A majority of the deposits within the shelter has been eaten out by wave action to the extent that only a narrow bench located against the back wall of the southeast end of the shelter is intact and undisturbed. While the floor of the disturbed part of the shelter is only five to ten centimeters above the water table, the undisturbed bench rises vertically about one meter higher. A Fresno point, several scrapers, flint debris, burned rocks, snails, bones, and mussel shells were found within the shelter. On the top of the sandstone bedrock forming the overhang and slightly north of the rockshelter, a mortar and a metate-like basin were discovered. A lithic scatter measuring 13 by 10 meters was found about ten meters upslope from the top of the overhang. Testing is urgently needed as future flooding will endanger the remaining deposits.

As mentioned, this site has been partially destroyed and remaining intact cultural material is being continually assaulted by wave action. It is recommended that an immediate salvage effort be instituted to recover and record that portion of data which remains.

7.1.10 Ro 124

This archaeological site was the only one located during the survey that revealed evidence of both prehistoric and historic Indian occupations. Cultural debris included burned rocks, flint debris, a Late Archaic dart point fragment, and a gun flint. The black-colored gun flint of English manufacture (Banks 1980: personal communication) is evidence of a very late date. The cultural material was observed along a narrow 2-meter wide, 55-meter long strip bordering the lakeshore edge on the east side of a large unnamed cove on the west side of Lake Oologah. The site

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should extend eastward away from the lake shoreline, but this distance is not known since brief shovel tests were inconclusive. Extensive testing at Ro 124 is recommended because it yielded the only evidence of a Historic Indian occupation and because of the probable undisturbed nature of cultural deposits east of the shore line.

7.1.11 Ro 125

An eroded prehistoric site which illustrates the adverse impact of wave action on archaeological sites along the shore lines of man-made lakes was recorded on the west side of Lake Oologah in a large unnamed cove. A mound of burned sandstone rocks with associated flint tools and flint debris has been badly deflated and eroded by wave action to the extent that only the eastern edge, or approximately 15 percent of the site, is undisturbed. Three fist-sized choppers were collected along with a Marcos point and a Scallorn-like point which indicate Late Archaic and Woodland occupations. Several mano fragments were also observed. No testing is advised because of the degree of destruction to a majority of the site and because of the visible lack of depth (about 20 centimeters maximum) in the undisturbed portion.

7.1.12 Ro 127

This site was unusual because of the large number of flint tools found on the surface and because of the wide variety of chert types present. The site has been exposed along a 280 meter long stretch of shoreline with an apparently more concentrated area of debris located at the northwestern part of the site. Intact cultural deposits of undetermined depth and horizontal distance may be situated to the east away from the shoreline. Chert types include Peoria, Worland, Kay County, several varieties of Keokuk, and possibly other as yet unidentified types. All of the Kay County and some of the Worland and Keokuk types show obvious heat treating. One possible Wells point was identified (Fig. 7-3,e). A second point with a

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contracting stem and straight base while a third with a parallel stem and a straight base (7-3,f) were found. The date and type names of these dart points are unknown but their contrast to the basal corner notched dart points more frequently found during the survey makes this site unique and worthy of testing.

7.1.13 Nw 10

This site consisted of three clusters of historic debris that may span from 1900 to the date of government purchase of the land for the Lake Oologah Project. The site is located on a knoll in the transition zone between the Verdigris River Valley and the Coker Hills. A scatter of limestone boulders in the vicinity of two cedar trees at the central part of the site may be the foundation stones of a very early house. No other surface debris was in that immediate area.

A larger complex of structural foundations are located at the south end of the site including a raised concrete foundaion perimeter, a storm cellar, and a well. Most of the surface debris found at the site came from this part of the site. A shovel blade, a coffeepot, and some crockery were among the items collected. These artifacts probably date from the later part of the historic occupation of the site.

At the north end of the site two more foundations were found along with another possible well. One of these foundations was of uncut sandstone boulders while the other was concrete. No additional historic debris was seen on the surface; however, on the dirt road leading from these foundations to the area of the cedar trees, some flint flakes were observed in the road ruts indicating a prehistoric occupation.

According to Mr. Herb Couch, the log cabin of Betty Coker, an early settler, was located somewhere in the vicinity of this site. Its remains may be represented by the pile of limestone blocks near the cedar trees. Recommendation

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includes further records research and interviews of local residents to firmly date the site and to identify the owner if the location of the log cabin can be definitely located; test excavations could be conducted, with a metal detector survey included.

7.1.14 Nw 20, Nw 21, and Nw 22

This complex of rock shelters was recorded along a row of bluffs facing west overlooking a large creek bottom at the north end of Lake Oologah. Two of the shelters (Nw 20 and Nw 21) are less than 15 meters apart and only about 3 meters above the floodplain; consequently, they have both been flooded repeatedly and have deep deposits of silt and driftwood over the cultural deposits. The third site (Nw 22) approximately 100 meters south is situated some 15 meters above the floodplain and is less subject to flooding.

Site Nw 20 is formed by a rock overhang that shelters an area 10 meters by 3 meters and 70 centimeters to 2 meters high. The floor was littered with historic trash and driftwood. A 20-centimeter deep hole in the middle of the shelter behind the drip line was attributed to pot hunters. A narrow shovel test unit adjacent to this original excavation yielded two flakes, two chips, and one modified flake at depths between 20 centimeters and 70 centimeters. Deposits were deeper, but no testing beyond 70 centimeters was carried out.

Nw 21 is the smallest of the shelters, measuring 5 meters by 3.5 meters by 1.5 meters high. A few historic items were noted among the driftwood deposits. These were mainly whiskey bottles, beer cans and other objects that seemed to indicate short-term occupation or visitation. A shovel test in the center of the sheltered area yielded a few chert flakes and pieces of burnt bone between 10 centimeters and 30 centimeters. For fear of disturbing the deposits, no further testing was attempted.

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The largest of the three shelters, Nw 22, has suffered the most from pot hunters and erosion. It occupies a space of 15 meters by 4.5 meters by 24.4 meters high with approximately 40 percent of the floor disturbed by collectors' excavations and/or runoff water from the slope above. In addition to a scatter of recent historic debris, six flakes and two modified flakes were surface collected. The south end of this shelter is the least disturbed due to large rooffalls that have protected the existing sediments.

All three of these sites are exposed to visitation by curious and destructive individuals who dig for arrowheads and carve or write graffiti on the rock faces. If these sites are to be excavated, then the quicker the better. All three of these shelters have potential for deep, stratified deposits in soil that is easy to dig and screen.

Rockshelters are prime targets for artifact collectors. They are easily recognized and often yield prized items. All these sites have been adversely affected by unprofessional digging. It is recommended that an immediate effort be made to either salvage remainind data or to in some way guarantee their preservation.

7.1.15 Nw 24

Nw 24 is located in the complex of creek & river bottoms at the upper or north end of Lake Oologah. The land is low so it is frequently flooded by a creek that flows within 40 m of the structure recorded. Vegetation is moderate, mostly elms and hackberry trees with some low bushes and unidentified weeds. There is a thick duff layer that makes surface collection of artifacts difficult.

The structures that once stood in this area have apparently been bulldozed. One foundation, approximately 5m x 10m, was still visible and had retained enough integrity to be measured. No cultural material was visible due to deposits of

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silt and leaves. A mound about 45m SSW of the foundation and approximately 5m x 7m x 50cm high had evidently been gone over with a metal detector and shovel tests made by "treasure hunters." Several glass fragments, ceramics sherds, and a wire calf muzzle were collected from these excavations. To the east of the foundation is a confusing jumble of concrete pilings, oil well casings, and concrete rubble.

It is recommended that at least minimal controlled testing be carried out at this site to: (1) determine what is buried in the mound mentioned above, and to (2) possibly recover artifacts diagnostic of the period contemporary with the structures.

7.1.16 Nw 29, Nw 35, and Nw 36

During the survey many sites which have been exposed by wave action were found along the lake's edge. These sites would probably have gone unnoticed were it not for the lapping of the waves because they are for the most part buried under alluvial silt. Though there are several sites of this type, Nw 29, Nw 35, and Nw 36 will be described because of their close proximity on a low flat peninsula formed by a major creek. All three sites have an elevation of 634 to 640 feet above sea level.

The number and variety of artifacts seen by surveyors within just the narrow band of exposure seemed to indicate that all the sites were both extensive in size and had been occupied for extended periods.

All of these sites have an exposed area of at least 50 meters in length with obviously more area extending out into the water as well as still-buried portions back away from the water's edge.

Survey crews collected numerous flint flakes and chips of various non-local resource types from each, as well as several retouched flakes, and observed a

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large quantity of burned sandstone rock. Other artifacts could be seen up to a meter out into the shallow water.

It seems necessary to conduct testing of the large horizontal areas of the sites which remain buried before they are totally destroyed by erosion.

7.1.17 Nw 30

Nw 30 includes a rock shelter in the west bank of an intermittent watercourse that, in times of precipitation, flows southward into a major cove on the west side of Lake Oologah. The fluctuating water level of the lake has filled the mouth of the small creek with driftwood, forming a "raft" that is in excess of one meter thick in places. On the east side of this massive driftwood deposit, a lithic scatter extends for approximately 140 meters (east to west) along the heavily washed shoreline of the cove.

The rock shelter is near the mouth of the creek and has consequently been filled with driftwood which has protected it from wave action. After a small space had been cleared in the middle of the sheltered area behind the dripline and a few centimeters of soil scraped away, a dart-like projectile point was discovered. No further testing seemed advisable as this is a small shelter (9 meters N to 3 meters E to 0-1.3 m high) that should be excavated as a whole to take advantage of its apparently undisturbed state and its fairly deep deposits.

The part of the site exposed along the beach has been deflated by wave action. Although some buried deposits may exist 20 to 30 meters from the shore, the majority of this section of the site has been destroyed. Lithic materials collected from this area included: 3 cores, 9 flakes, 28 chips, 5 modified flakes, 1 Martindale point, and 7 unidentified tool fragments. A wide variety of local and imported chert types were noted.

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This site is subjected to visitation by the general populace, is highly visible along the shoreline, and is suffering the effects of wave action. The rock shelter deserves excavation now before it is disturbed by erosion or pot hunters.

7.1.18 Nw 45 and Nw 96

Nw 45 and Nw 96 are located on the north and south side entrances of a small inlet, respectively, that empties into one of the larger creeks in the survey area. Both are visually impressive burned rock mounds that have been greatly disturbed by wave action on the shoreline. At Nw 45 the mound of burned sandstone rocks and flint debris is located on the tip of a peninsula with cultural debris extending downslope underwater to the north, south, and east. The mounded area above water measures 9 by 15 meters and may be one meter thick in its center. Including the scatter of burned rocks and flint debris to the west of the mound, the total horizontal exposure encompasses about 90 meters east-west and 50 meters north-south. Among the flint tools found on the surface of the site were a Frio point, a Castroville point, a Scallorn point, and two unidentified dart points. These diagnostics indicate Late Archaic and Woodland occupations.

About 100 meters to the southeast and on the opposite side of the entrance to the cove, another burned rock mound, Nw 96, was discovered. The closeness of the burned rock mounds leads to speculation about the underwater area. It is possible that cultural debris could extend all the way across the inundated cove making the burned rock mounds parts of one giant site.

The burned rock accumulation above water at Nw 96 measures 12 by 10 meters. The northern part of the mound and any other parts of the site downslope to the north and east are underwater. To the east of the mound a lighter surface scatter of burned rocks extends at least six meters under dense driftwood.

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Nw 96 was unique because of the lack of flint debris on the deflated mound area and on the eroded shoreline in the immediate vicinity. Only two flint flakes were found after a long search. It is possible that flint was knapped only in parts of the site located further downslope under water.

Testing at Nw 45 and Nw 96 is advised because they are among the best examples of burned rock mounds in the survey. Since they are threatened by total destruction from wave action in the next few years, testing is advised as soon as possible. They could be investigated simultaneously because of their close proximity and because of the contrast in volume of flint debris at the two sites. These sites could provide information about the function, age, and creation of these buried rock accumulations in Oklahoma.

7.1.19 Nw 50 and Nw 51

An interesting aspect of these two prehistoric sites is their close position to both the uplands and to the old channel of the Verdigris River prior to its inundation by the lake. This setting allows a physical closeness to two micro-environments so that resources unique to each could be easily exploited. Nw 50 and Nw 51 are two examples of the numerous prehistoric sites located in a small locality in this transitional environmental zone.

Topographic maps indicate that the channel of the Verdigris River ran only 300 meters from Nw 50 and 250 meters away from Nw 51 prior to the construction of Lake Oologah. According to a local informant the river valley was forested with black walnut, oak, ash, pecan, and elm trees. Some of these varieties of trees were observed on the face of the upland slope which rises sharply about 38 meters behind the archaeological sites. The moderately flat uplands are presently treeless and covered with various prairie grasses. Both Nw 50 and Nw 51 are located at the base of this upland slope with Nw 51 positioned about 150 meters northeast of Nw 50.

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Nw 50 was found on a narrow shelf about 5 to 6.5 meters above the lake shore edge (638 feet). A lens of cultural debris averaging about 20 centimeters in thickness can be seen at the top of an almost vertical slope that descends from the shelf to the lake. A 17 by 10 meter concentration of burned rocks on ground surface at the western end of the site may approach the denseness of a burned rock midden. A lighter scatter of burned rock and flint debris extends approximately 50 meters eastward. The only diagnostic artifact found was a corner notched Late Archaic dart point.

Nw 51 lies at a lower elevation than Nw 50 and has been negatively affected by wave action, whereas Nw 50 has suffered more from natural erosion. Surface material was found in deflated areas along the lake shore edge and upslope in undisturbed areas up to approximately the 650 foot contour line. The site may extend down beneath the lake waters also. Some flint debris and much burned sandstone rock were seen but thick ground cover prevented any determination about the presence or absence of a burned rock mound (midden). A Scallorn point was found by the survey team, and a local resident, Mr. Dale Workman, reports having found a Marcos point at the site. One other noteworthy find was a cluster of 15 manos which were observed next to a tree. It is probable that they were piled there in recent times by a collector. Testing is recommended for both sites.

7.1.20 Nw 55 and Nw 56

These two sites were discovered between the present Lightning Creek channel and a fossil channel of the same creek located about 125 meters to the north. At both sites very narrow, one- to two-meter wide strips of sparse amounts of flint debris and burned rocks were found on the edge of cultivated fields. At Nw 55, a 20-meter long, 12-meter wide exposure of cultural debris was found on the very edge of the south side of the fossil creek terrace. Nw 56 consisted of two areas of flint and burned rocks 80 meters apart, midway between the two channels on the north edge of a plowed field. A portion of this site may extend northward

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into a wooded area. One drill fragment was found at Nw 56 while Nw 55 produced no tools.

Because of the sparseness of surface debris at both of these sites, which are only 200 meters apart, it is possible that a majority of the cultural deposits are buried beneath the plow zone. Alternately, if the debris on the surface reflects the density of material, then these sites represent very short-term occupations or specific, limited activity areas away from larger camp sites. In either event, testing is recommended.

7.1.21 Nw 62

A thin scatter of flint debris and burned rocks was seen in a plowed field approximately 300 meters north of Lightning Creek. The site was unique in that it produced the only recognizable Early Archaic diagnostic found during the survey. This projectile point was a Wells point of Keokuk chert. The sparseness of lithic debris on the surface area that measured 38 by 40 meters could indicate a very short-term occupation or perhaps the presence of a deeply buried site in which only a portion of the very upper cultural deposits were brought to the surface by plowing. A small shovel test yielded a flint flake 10 centimeters below ground surface, but further testing is required in order to determine the site extent, depth, and integrity of cultural deposits.

7.1.22 Nw 65

Site Nw 65 is the location of the Salt Creek School constructed near the town of Alluwe in 1907. The remains of the foundations are visible near the shoreline of present Lake Oologah, south of Salt Creek. There are several raised concrete wall perimeters that formed the foundations of the schoolhouse and other related building. In addition, several solid concrete slab blocks on the site may have

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been related to oil production activities. It is recommended that further investigations, including records research, detailed photographing and mapping be completed on this site.

7.1.23 Nw 74

This site is the sole representative of prehistoric occupation of an upland hilltop removed from both the Verdigris River and any large year-round creek discovered by this survey within the contract area.

Located and subsequently recorded because of lithic debris exposed on the surface, the site, as delineated by further investigation, indicated that the entire upper hilltop had cultural material on or just below the ground surface — an area 55 meters N/S by 60 meters E/W in size.

The hilltop is covered with small oaks and native grasses while immediately adjacent bottomland contains large pecan trees. Running along the southern base of the hill is a sizable unnamed tributary running clear water over sandstone bedrock.

Two small shovel tests were made to determine whether buried cultural deposits existed. Both yielded numerous flint flakes and chips of various non-local resource types as well as quantities of burned sandstone presumably used to line hearths. This was further supported by exposures revealed in a slight profile created by an undeveloped dirt road which bisects the site. It is likely that deeper deposits exist.

Testing of this site is deemed necessary to determine type and age of artifacts present, depth of deposits and, most importantly, how and where this type site fits into the prehistoric occupational site system of the Verdigris River area.

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7.1.24 Nw 76

Nw 76 is one of five rockshelters which are situated in the sandstone bedrock which forms the break between the floodplain and the upland east of Kentucky Creek. All of these shelters yielded buried cultural material. Nw 76, the southernmost and possibly most protected of the group will be described, though it is felt that all the shelters should be investigated thoroughly — each as a unit unto itself and then as an integral part of a complex.

Nw 76 is situated five meters upslope from the flat floodplain which extends east to Kentucky Creek and further on to the Verdigris River. Ten meters upslope from the shelter a relatively flat area, covered with small oaks and native grasses, extends east for 25 meters before again rising upward over the face of another line of outcrop sandstone.

The rockshelter resembles the mouth of a cave as opposed to a simple open-sided rock overhang and its size — 4 meters in width by 2.5 (maximum) meters in height and 3.5 meters from the outside edge of the dripline back into the rear wall -- seems adequate to accommodate several individuals. Likewise, the presence of numerous seeps amongst the rocks would seemingly be an added inducement to occupation.

The floor of the shelter is a very fine, loosely packed silty matrix that appears to be at least one meter thick. No artifacts were found lying on the floor surface, but just outside the dripline, two flint flakes, one with obvious retouching along one edge, seemed to indicate prehistoric occupation.

In order to ascertain whether cultural materials were present, a small shovel test was dug and the dirt screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardware cloth. At a depth of 15 centimeters, two small tertiary flakes were recovered. No attempt to test deeper was made after cultural confirmation was established in order that no more of the site would be disturbed.

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Associated with and located on top of the rock that forms the ceiling of the shelter, two sandstone bedrock mortars were identified -- one an elongated shallow tray type and the other a deeper, oval style.

It seems only appropriate that at least minimal testing of this site be conducted in the near future to determine the exact depth, as well as the age, of cultural deposits.

Outside and just in front of the shelter, a mound of screened dirt with "reject" artifacts lying about gives adequate testimony to the unprofessional "excavations" which threaten this site. Excavation or protection of this site is needed.

7.1.25 Nw 82

Nw 82 is an extensive prehistoric campsite of unknown cultural affiliation located 20 to 45 meters west of the present Verdigris River channel at the base of the upland slope. The site, favorably located in a transitional zone between the uplands and the river channel, is currently, and probably aboriginally, well-protected by vegetation and the upland slope from northerly and westerly winds. The cultural deposit includes a 15-centimeter thick lens of burned rock, flint debris, mussel shell, and spirally fractured bone. This deposit is seen both on the surface and, in places, buried 15 centimeters below ground surface. The cultural deposit is within a gumbo clay soil and the preservation of bone, snail, and mussel shell is the best that has been seen on this survey.

A tar-like sludge, left from previous oil industry activity, oozed down the upland slope and now covers and protects a portion of the deposit from erosion. The major threat to the site is from local collectors who have dug several pot holes and apparently collected artifacts from the surface. The site is highly visible in a cut bank adjacent to a dirt road which is easily accessible from Hwy 60.

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This site is recommended for extensive testing to determine the cultural affiliation and site extent.

7.1.26 Nw 83

This site is a homesite that probably dates back to the turn of the century. It was discovered approximately 50 meters north of the Verdigris River channel. The site is located in a wooded area just south and east of a large cultivated field. Oak, pecan, elm, hackberry, and cottonwood trees were noted in addition to briars and prairie grass in the vicinity of the site. A large prominent cedar tree located about 15 meters northwest of the foundations is easily visible from the plowed fields.

The use of uncut limestone boulders for the foundation perimeter rather than concrete may suggest a greater antiquity than most of the historic home sites located during the survey. Also present were rows of limestone boulders within the outer perimeter of the house foundation. These must have supported interior walls that divided the various rooms within the house. A hand dug well was observed just three meters south of the southeast corner of the house area and a pile of red bricks lay just south of the central part of the foundation area. Very little other surface debris could be seen because of the dense vegetation.

Recommendations include further investigations of records research to determining the former owner and date of the home. Detailed maps and photographs of the site would be of value. Limited test excavations could be undertaken after a metal detector survey which might locate historic debris areas or concentrations of subsurface artifacts.

7.1.27 Nw 88, Nw 89, and Nw 90

These three sites are representatives of a dense cluster of sites found on the Double Creek drainage. These sites occur along a 200-meter long stretch of the

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eroded shoreline of the creek and may actually be one large continuous site. All have been damaged by wave action which has exposed flint debris and burned rocks. Indeed, these sites may not have been located without the negative effects of wave action since the cultural deposits may lie below ground surface. Flint types at these sites included local types that outcrop from Worland and Lenapah Formations in the immediate vicinity along the uplands slopes bordering the creek. The Worland chert is the predominant type at these sites followed by Kay County chert.

At all three of these sites intact undisturbed deposits probably lie inland back from the lakeshore edge. Testing is advised to ascertain the horizontal and vertical extent of each site, the date of occupation, and the contextual integrity of these deposits. Additionally, testing at these sites could provide information about the aboriginal usage of local Worland chert regarding the lithic reduction process, possible heat treatment, and statistical percentage of local vs. imported chert left in the site area. One should realize that this study could be carried out at practically all of the prehistoric occupational camps found in the survey area because of the diversity of flint types found at any given site.

7.1.28 Nw 94

This site is noteworthy because of the large numbers of flint cores and cobbles found in one specific part of the total site area. The site is located in the transition zone close to both the uplands and the old Verdigris River channel. Cultural debris was observed on both the north and south sides of a small 100-meter wide inlet and it is probable that the lake waters have covered what must have been one continuous scatter of occupational debris. The portions of the site bordering the water's edge have been highly eroded by wave action, but further upslope on the north side there appear to be intact cultural deposits perhaps 20 centimeters in thickness. Still further upslope at the north side entrance to the cove from the main body of the lake, a dense accumulation of burned sandstone rocks was observed along the 650-foot contour line. This lens may measure in excess of 20 meters by

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10 meters horizontally. A similar lens of burned rocks exists at a slightly lower elevation on the south side entrance to the inlet, but it is badly deflated and eroded by natural processes. The large number of large flint cobbles and cores at the site was unusual in comparison to other sites in the vicinity. Furthermore, their clustering in only one small part of the site suggests a specific activity area. Extensive testing is recommended.

7.1.29 Nw 108

Site Nw 108 is an example of a type of historic site related to oil production frequently located during the survey. These sites are called water pressure or water flood plants by local informants. These plants pressurized water that was forced down into oil wells to force the oil toward the ground surface. At this site two groups of concrete foundations on the lake shore edge are the remnants of the N.Y.K. Oil Co. water flood plant according to Herb Couch. The date of the plant is unknown.

The foundations consist of both solid concrete slabs and concrete walls that formed the outer perimeter of foundations. Both rectangular ones are thought to have supported buildings while the circular ones probably supported oil or water storage barrels. The largest of the rectangular foundations measures approximately 10 x 6.5 meters while many are only about 2 x 2 m. Most of the circular foundations are about 2 meters in diameter.

The two groups of foundations are divided by a flooded inlet. Some of the foundations extend into the water and many more are probably completely submerged so that the total site area is unknown.

Recommendations include a records search to date the site and more extensive mapping and photographing of the site area.

7.2 LITHIC ANALYSIS

A population of 1575 stone artifacts were collected during the Oologah Lake survey. This total was divided into three sub-categories during analysis. They were: (1) chipped stone artifacts, (2) ground and battered stone artifacts, and (3) quarry material. The number of specimens per category and their respective percentages of the total population are presented along with their definition within the lithic analysis text (See Table III).

7.2.1 Chipped Stone Artifacts

One thousand five hundred and thirty five chipped stone artifacts, representing 97.5% of the total lithic assemblage, were collected. Several techniques of manufacturing, i.e., percussion, pressure and/or bipolar reduction are represented. The following categories of chipped stone are present: cores, flakes, chips, unifacially flaked implements, and bifacially flaked implements.

7.2.1.1 Cores

Cores are represented by forty specimens or 2.6% of the chipped stone total; any pebble or cobble from which one or more flakes have been deliberately removed constituted a core. Both local and imported cherts are represented.

Cortex Facet Platform Cores: Freehand percussion cores from which a flake or flakes have been removed by utilizing the natural unmodified, weathered crust (cortex) for a platform (Mallouf et al., 1977:287). Although found in road fill specimen E on Fig. 7-1 is an example of this. Bell (1980:18-19) calls almost identical artifacts "pulping planes".

Multiple Facet Platform Cores: Cores exhibiting more than one striking platform created by the removal of two or more flakes from which other flakes have been removed.

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC LITHIC MATERIAL

Site #	Cortex	Core	Flakes						Chipped Stone						Minimally Modified			Unifacially Flaked		Bifacially Worked								
			Multiple Facet Platform	Core Implements	Primary	Secondary	Ter-tiary	Thin-ning Flakes	Bi-fac-tor	Par-tially Cor-ti-cate	Cor-ti-cate	Decor-tate	Cor-ti-cate	Decor-tate	Par-tially Cor-ti-cate	Cor-ti-cate	Decor-tate	Par-tially Cor-ti-cate	Cor-ti-cate	Scraper-s	Other	End	Side	Imple-ments	Scraper-s	Other	End	Side
Ro 2																												
Ro 67			4		1																							
Ro 68	1		2																									
Ro 69																												
Ro 70	1		1	5	5					1		2	11														1	
Ro 78																												
Ro 79	3		4																									
Ro 82																												
Ro 88			5	15																								
Ro 90				4																								
Ro 92			13	46																								
Ro 94	1	4	44																								1	
Ro 95		2	12																									
Ro 96	1	3	5																									
Ro 102		4	1																									
Ro 107			2	1																								
Ro 110																												
Ro 111	1		2	16																								
Ro 114		2																										
Ro 117	2		3																									
Ro 118	4		8																									
Ro 119	1		7	13																								
Ro 120		1																										

TABLE III (Cont'd.)

TABLE III (Cont'd)

Site #	Cortex Facet Platform	Cores Multiple Facet Platform	Core Imple- ments	Pri- mary	Secon- dary	Ter- tiary	Flakes	Chipped Stone						Unifacially Flaked Implements	Bifacially Worked Scrapers		
								Flakes			Biface Thin- ning			Chips			
								Bifac-	Thin-	Corti-	Par-	Corti-	Decor-	Corti-	Par-	End	Side
Ro 121					2	2											
Ro 123					3	1	11		2		10					1	1(s)
Ro 124					1	1					3	4					1
Ro 125		2									1						1
Ro 127					1	4					2					2	1(s) 1(e)
Ro 128		2															
Nw 8					1	1					2	4					
Nw 10					1						1	2					
Nw 16	2				6	21					1	10				3	4(s)
Nw 18	1				1	1											
Nw 19					2	1					1	7				2	
Nw 20											1	1				1	
Nw 22															2		
Nw 29					1	2					4					1	
Nw 30	3				3	5	1				8	20				5	
Nw 31					1	3	6				2	13				1	
East																	
Nw 31					2	2	6				2	6	26			2	
Mld.																	
Nw 31															1	1(e)	1
West																	
Nw 36					5	3					5	9				3	2(s)
Nw 37															2		
Nw 43											1	4	2	11		2	
Nw 44											2		7				
Nw 45					2	11					3	1			2	1	
															1		

TABLE III (Cont'd)

Site #	Chipped Stone						Other Stone Implements				
	Bifacially Flaked Implements			Thin Bifaces			Natural Quarry Material		Lithics from Sites		
	Thick Bifaces	Uniden-tified Frag-ments	Stem-less Imple-ments	Large Projec-tile Points	Small Projec-tile Points	Uniden-tified Frag-ments	Gravers and Drills	Choppers	Battered Stones	Ground-stones	
Ro 121	1										
Ro 123				1 (Unid)	1 (Scallorn)	12					6
Ro 124				1 (Unid)		1					43
Ro 125			1	1 (Marcos)	1 (Scallorn-like)	7					12
Ro 127			2	6 (1 Well, 5 Unid)		15					17
Ro 128											34
Nw 8		1	1 (Unid)	1 (Unid)	5	1 (d)					4
Nw 10					1						17
Nw 16				1 (Frlo)	4 (Unid)	12	1 (d)				5
Nw 18											66
Nw 19											5
Nw 20											13
Nw 22											5
Nw 29											5
Nw 30											8
											12
											56
Nw 31 East	1										38
Nw 31 Mid.			1		5 (Unid)	1 (Fresno-like) 1 (Unid)					78
Nw 31 West							1 (Marcos)				10
Nw 36		1					1 (Unid)				29
Nw 37											2
Nw 43											23
Nw 44											9
Nw 45	1			1	1 (Friol) 1 (Castro-ville) 2 (Unid)	4	4 (e)				36

TABLE III (Cont'd)

Site #	Cortex	Cores			Flakes			Chipped Stone			Unifacially Flaked Implements			Bifacially Worked Scrapers			
		Multiple Facet Platform	Core Implements	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Thinning Flakes	Corticalate	Decorative	Corticalate	Corticalate	Decorative	Corticalate	Scraper*	Other	End	Side
Nw 47																	
Nw 49																	
Nw 50		1	2														
Nw 51																	
Nw 53																	
Nw 54																	
Nw 56																	
Nw 60																	
Nw 62																	
Nw 64																	
Nw 66		1															
Nw 74		2															
1w 75																	
Nw 76																	
Nw 77																	
Nw 82																	
Nw 87																	
Nw 88																	
Nw 89		1															
Nw 90																	
Nw 92																	
Nw 93																	
Nw 94		2															
Nw 98																	
Nw 99																	

TABLE III (Concluded)

Site #	Pointed and/or Oval	Amor- phous	Chipped Stone						Other Stone Implements				
			Bifacially Flaked Implements			Thin Bifaces			Gravers and Drills	Choppers	Battered Stones	Ground- stones	
			Thick Bifaces	Uniden- tified	Stem- less Imple- ments	Large Projec- tile Points	Small Projec- tile Points	Uniden- tified Frag- ments					
Nw 47			1				1 (Und)		1 (d)				16
Nw 49													12
Nw 50						1 (Und)		1					14
Nw 51								1 (e)					15
Nw 53									5				20
Nw 54								5					5
Nw 56								1					18
Nw 60									1 (d)				19
Nw 62									2				19
Nw 64									1 (Wells)				29
Nw 66									1 (Und)				3
Nw 74													28
Nw 75													72
Nw 76													11
Nw 77													4
Nw 82													3
Nw 87													10
Nw 88													7
Nw 89													5
Nw 90													8
Nw 92													3
Nw 93													11
Nw 94													12
Nw 98													14
Nw 99													3
TOTAL													1,575

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Core Implement: All cores that show evidence of tool usage through batter marks, edgeware, and/or retouch.

7.2.1.2 Flakes

Five hundred forty specimens, or 35.1% of the chipped stone total, are flakes. They are any material which has been removed from a large mass by force. Specimens exhibit all or part of the platform from which they were removed and the bulb of percussion or a recognizable portion of it. Minimally modified flakes are listed separately. The low number of primary flakes is possibly indicative of the use of at least locally exotic lithic material which may have already been worked into a basically functional shape at its source.

Primary flakes: Retains cortex on the external surface and at least a portion of the platform. Decortation or initial testing of a core produced these results.

Secondary flakes: Partially decorticate (retains cortex on a portion of the external or dorsal side of the flakes). They were probably struck from a partially decorticate core.

Tertiary flakes: Completely decorticate (exhibit no cortex on either side of the flakes).

Biface thinning flakes: Specialized flakes removed by pressure flaking in the final stages of biface manufacture. Evidence of flake scars can be seen on both sides of these flakes.

7.2.1.3 Chips

Broken or crushed flakes which exhibit no platform or bulb are classified as chips. Five hundred sixty six specimens, or 36.8% of the chipped stone total, are represented.

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Corticate chips: Fragments of primary and secondary flakes which retain cortex over their entire external surface.

Partially Corticate Chips: Fragments of secondary flakes which retain an area of cortex on their external surface.

Decorticate Chips: Fragments of secondary and tertiary flakes with no cortex.

7.2.1.4 Minimally Modified Flakes and Chips

One hundred ten specimens, or 7.1% of the chipped stone total, exhibit minute edgeware patterns and/or polish. These patterns/polish may be the result of their use as a tool, or they may be the result of deliberate minute thinning of very small flakes along one or more edges. Each of the minimally modified flakes and chips was further subdivided into corticate, partially corticate and decorticate groups. All of the one hundred ten specimens were totaled in the minimally modified group and were not considered in the separate flakes and chips categories.

7.2.1.5 Unifacially Flaked Implements

Thirty two specimens, or 2.1% of the chipped stone total, are artifacts flaked on one side only to make a functional shape.

Unifacially Flaked Scrapers: An artifact flaked on one side to produce a tool used specifically for scraping (Fig. 7-1, B, C, D, G). Three catagories of unifacial scrapers are distinguished. A unifacial end scraper is one that is prepared along the distal edge of the flake; this edge is often steeply beveled. A unifacial side scraper exhibits retouch along all or a portion of one or both of the long axis sides of the flake. Flakes that display flaking on both the distal end and on one or both of the long axis sides comprise the third group and are called general scrapers.

FIGURE 7.1
CHIPPED STONE SPECIMEN

- A. Other unifacially flaked implement (Ro 70)
- B. Unifacially flaked scraper (Ro 119)
- C. Unifacially flaked scraper (Ro 119)
- D. Unifacially flaked scraper (Ro 119)
- E. Cortex facet platform core (found in road fill)
- F. Unidentifiable thin biface (Ro 127)
- G. Unifacially flaked scraper (Ro 88)

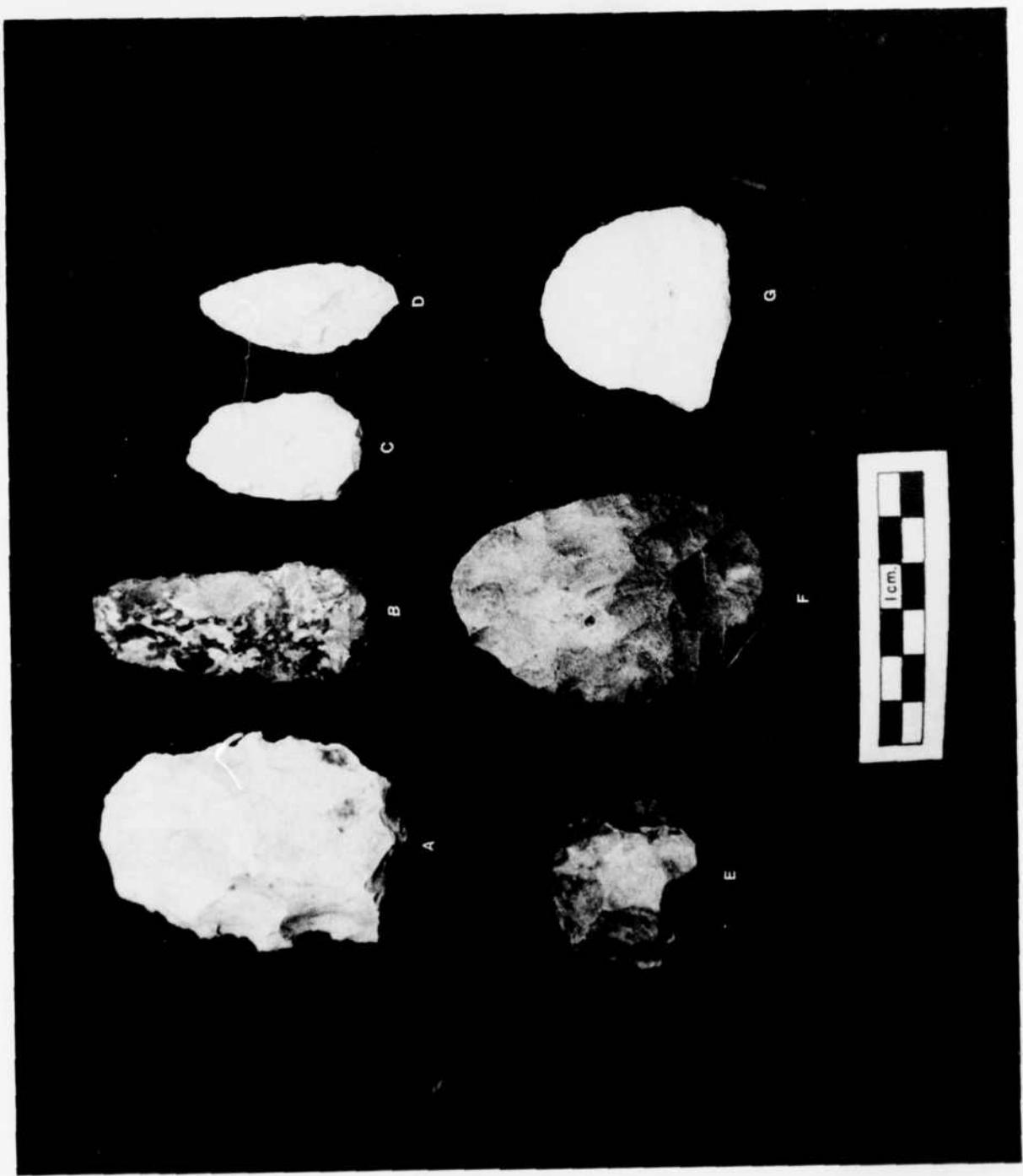


Fig. 7.1 Chipped Stone Specimens

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Other Unifacially Flaked Implements: Artifacts that have been flaked on one side to provide a functional tool other than those which can be specifically defined as scrapers (Fig. 7-1,A).

7.2.1.6 Bifacially Flaked Implements

Two hundred thirty eight specimens, or 15.42% of the chipped stone total, are artifacts deliberately flaked on both sides to make a functional shape.

Thick Bifaces: Includes any reduced flake, core, or core tool "which has been subjected to crude thinning of both sides, usually by percussion removal. Remnants of cortex often adhere to one or both faces of the specimen. The function of these artifacts is uncertain; some may have been utilized as preforms, or blanks, in the manufacture of thin or stemmed bifaces. Some possibly served as crude tools" (Briggs 1971:43). Each of the thick bifaces was further subdivided into four groups determined by forms which often resemble the original cobble--pointed, ovate, rectangular and amorphous. A total of 11 specimens were found.

Thin Bifaces: Reduced flakes, core or core tools which have been "subjected to controlled thinning either by percussion or pressure, with special attention given to edge uniformity. Remnants of cortex are infrequent on either face of the artifact, but do occur" (Ibid:44). They "represent a variety of products and by-products of the final stages of biface production. They appear to represent predetermined shapes rather than the shapes of the cobbles, cores, or flakes from which they were produced" (Lynn et al. 1977:68).

Stemless Implements: Includes complete and fragmentary specimens that may have functioned as knives or projectile points.

Bifacially Worked Scrapers: Scraping tools flaked on both sides. In this case, all specimens examined are side scrapers. Four representatives in this category, comprising .3% of the sample, were found.

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Large Projectile Points: Includes complete and fragmentary specimens of contracting and expanding stem shapes, as well as stemless points. "In some cases the implement may have served as a cutting, slotting or perforating tool in addition to, or instead of, a projectile" (Mallouf 1976:206). Most specimens, however, probably represent projectile points and are frequently referred to as "dart points" in the literature.

Of the 45 large projectile points found during the survey, 34 were unidentifiable (Fig. 7-2,G-K; Fig. 7-3,F-H). Two of the remaining have been identified as Frio points. The Frio point is a minor type in the Edwards Plateau Aspect and Pecos River Focus of the Archaic Stage in Texas. Its estimated age is 2000 or 3000 B.C. to 500 A.D. (Suhm et al. 1954:428). Bell (1960:48) indicates Frio points are found in the eastern and central sections of Oklahoma and that similar forms occur in Archaic assemblages throughout the eastern United States. Suhm et al. (442) assign the two Marcos points (Fig. 7-3,B) which were found to the same Edwards Plateau Aspect and Pecos River Focus of the Archaic Stage in Texas. The Marcos type occurs in eastern Oklahoma and does not appear to be clearly associated with a specific assemblage (Perino 1968:42). An estimated age from 2000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. has been suggested (Suhm et al. 1954:442). Five point types are represented by a single specimen; these are Ellis, Darl, Gary, Castroville and Wells. The Ellis point (Fig. 7-3,D) is found throughout Texas but is not common in east Texas. It has been assigned a date of 1000 B.C. to 500 or 1000 A.D. (Suhm et al. 1954:421-422). This type has been found in most sections of the Mississippi Basin and is common in Oklahoma. It may survive into pottery making times being associated with the Alto Focus, Gibson Aspect (Bell 1960:32). The Darl point (Fig. 7-3,G) appears toward the end of the Edwards Plateau Aspect, Archaic Stage and continues into the Central Texas Aspect, Neo-American Stage and is dated from about 1 A.D. to 1000 A.D. (Suhm et al. 1954:414). Bell (1960:26) indicates the Darl point is occasionally found in Oklahoma, especially in the central and western parts of the state and is found on non-pottery sites. One of the most commonly found and wide distributed points with a long time span is the Gary point (Fig. 7-3,C). A

FIGURE 7.2
CHIPPED STONE SPECIMENS

- A. Fresno point (Ro 119)
- B. Fresno point (Isolated Occurrence)
- C. Fresno point (Nw 31m)
- D. Graver (Nw 56)
- E. Drill (Ro 90)
- F. Scallorn point (Nw 51)
- G. Unidentified large projectile point (Nw 31m)
- H. Unidentified large projectile point (Nw 31e)
- I. Unidentified large projectile point (Nw 31e)
- J. Unidentified large projectile point (Nw 31e)
- K. Unidentified large projectile point (Nw 31e)
- L. Gunflint

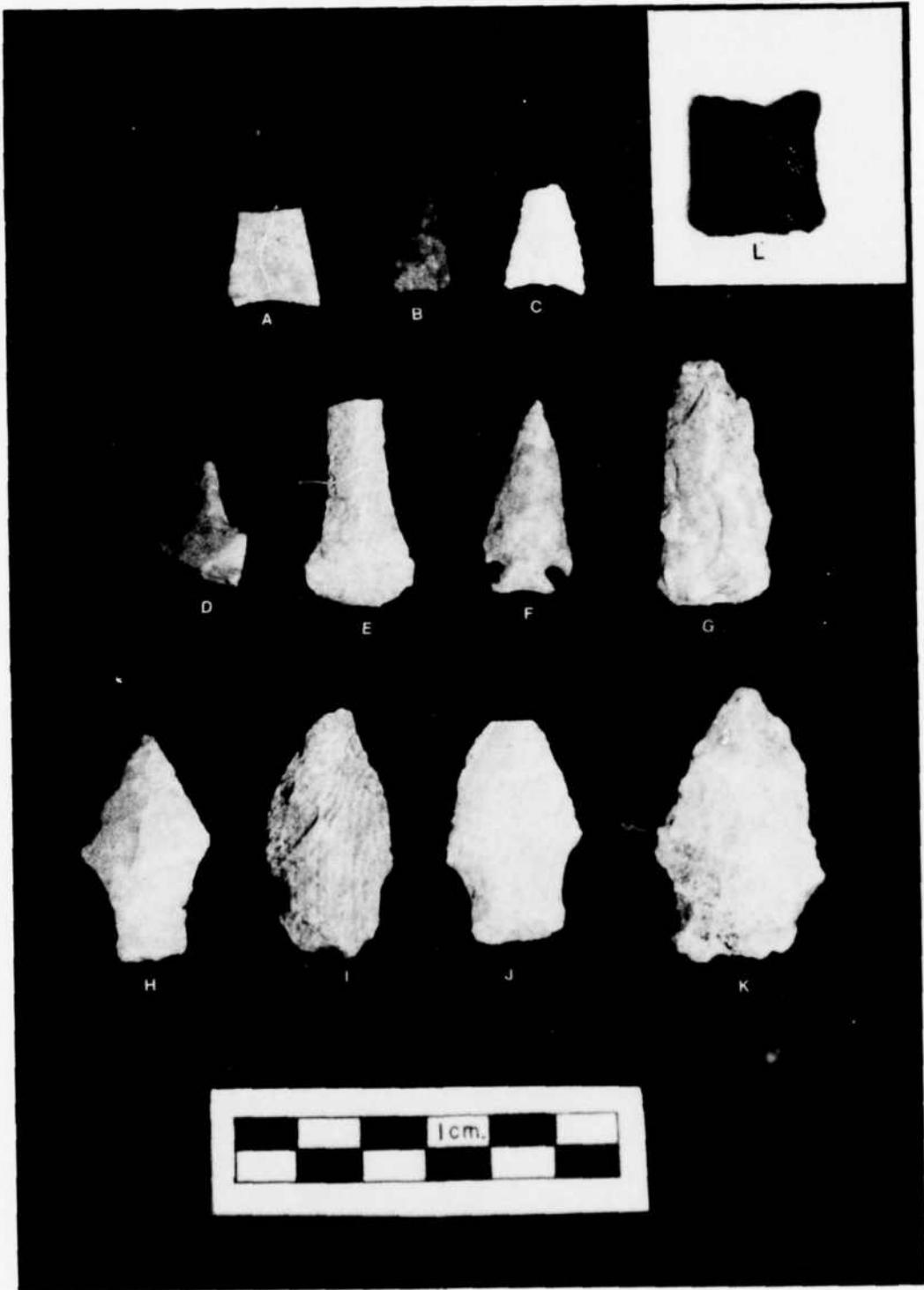


Fig. 7.2 Chipped Stone Specimens

FIGURE 7.3
LARGE PROJECTILE POINTS

- A. Martindale point (Nw 30)
- B. Marcos point (Ro 125)
- C. Gary point (Ro 111)
- D. Ellis point (Ro 88)
- E. Wells point (Ro 127)
- F. Unidentified large projectile point (Ro 127)
- G. Darl point (Nw 30)
- H. Unidentified point (Ro 123)
- I. Wells point (Nw 62)



Fig. 7.3 Large Projectile Points

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possible date of 2000 B.C. to as late as 1500 or 1600 A.D. is proposed by Suhm et al. (1954:430) who say the point is common in East Texas Aspect, Archaic Stage and survives into Alto Focus and possibly other foci, both Gibson and Fulton Aspects, Neo-American Stage, in the Caddoan area. Perino (1968:28) agrees that the Gary point is common in the Caddoan area and appears in the Archaic period, but he argues that the Gary point is also associated with some later pottery making cultures and is most frequent on pre-Gibson Aspect sites. One large stemmed implement has been classified as a Castroville point. Castroville points are a major type of the Edwards Plateau Aspect of the Archaic Stage and have an estimated age of 4000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. (Suhm et al. 1954:408). This point type has been found in Oklahoma and the Mississippi Valley and is associated with Archaic or non-pottery components (Bell 1960:14). One example of a Martindale (7-3,A) point was collected. Suhm, et al. (1954:446) report Martindale to be a minor type in the Edwards Plateau Aspect with a tentative range in age from 3000 to 4000 B.C. Bell (1960:70) reports that examples have been found in Oklahoma. Two final points have been identified as Wells types (Fig. 7-3,E,I). Wells points in eastern Texas are associated with the East Texas Aspect of Archaic Stage and continue into the Alto Focus of the Neo-American Stage dating 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. (Suhm et al. 1954:485). Perino (1968:100) reports Wells points occurring in Oklahoma, particularly in the Red River area on non-pottery sites which appear to be Archaic.

Small, Projectile Points: Includes complete and fragmentary specimens of contracting and expanding stem shapes, as well as stemless points. Most specimens probably represent projectile points and are frequently referred to as "arrow points" in the literature.

Seventeen small projectile points were found within the survey area. Eight were not identified. Of the remaining nine, five were classified as Scallorn points (Fig. 7-2,F), three as Fresno (Fig. 7-2,A,B,C; B was an isolated find) and one as a Reed point. The Scallorn is a widely distributed point. Its age ranges from 700 A.D. to 1500 A.D. (Suhm et al. 1954:506). It is found on late sites and is associated

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with agriculture and pottery. Bell (1960:84) indicates it is found on both Gibson and Fulton Aspect sites as well as those associated with the Washita River Focus. Two Fresno points were identified. Fresno points are also widely distributed and occur late in prehistoric times. Suhm et al. (1954:498) assigns a date of 800 or 900 A.D. to 1600 A.D. or later, being associated with several foci of the Neo-American Stage. This fits well with this point type in Oklahoma being found in Fulton Aspect sites and Washita River, Custer and Optima Foci, which were present as late as 1750 A.D. (Bell 1960:44). Reed points are in many parts of Oklahoma. They are associated with agriculture and pottery and are found on both Gibson and Fulton Aspect sites. An estimated age is 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D. (Perino 1968:76).

Unidentifiable: One hundred thirty seven specimens; includes all remaining thin bifaces and fragments which do not conform to stemmed implement definitions or other functional implement types (Fig. 7-1,F).

Graver: Stone tools which have been flaked to produce small protusions for use in engraving and/or incising (Fig. 7-2,D). Five specimens were found.

Drill: A flake that has been bifacially worked to produce a long, narrow shaft projection that may have been used for perforating (Fig. 7-2,E). Eleven drills were represented.

7.2.1.7 Choppers

This artifact type consists of unhafted flint cores or cobbles which have been flaked on one edge to provide a cutting edge with no attention given to uniform edge retouch (Fig. 7-4,D). Four specimens, or .3% of the chipped stone specimens, were collected.

Figure 7.4

OTHER STONE IMPLEMENTS

- A. Ground stone (Nw 51)**
- B. Battered stone (Nw 94)**
- C. Battered stone (Nw 51)**
- D. Chopper (Ro 125)**

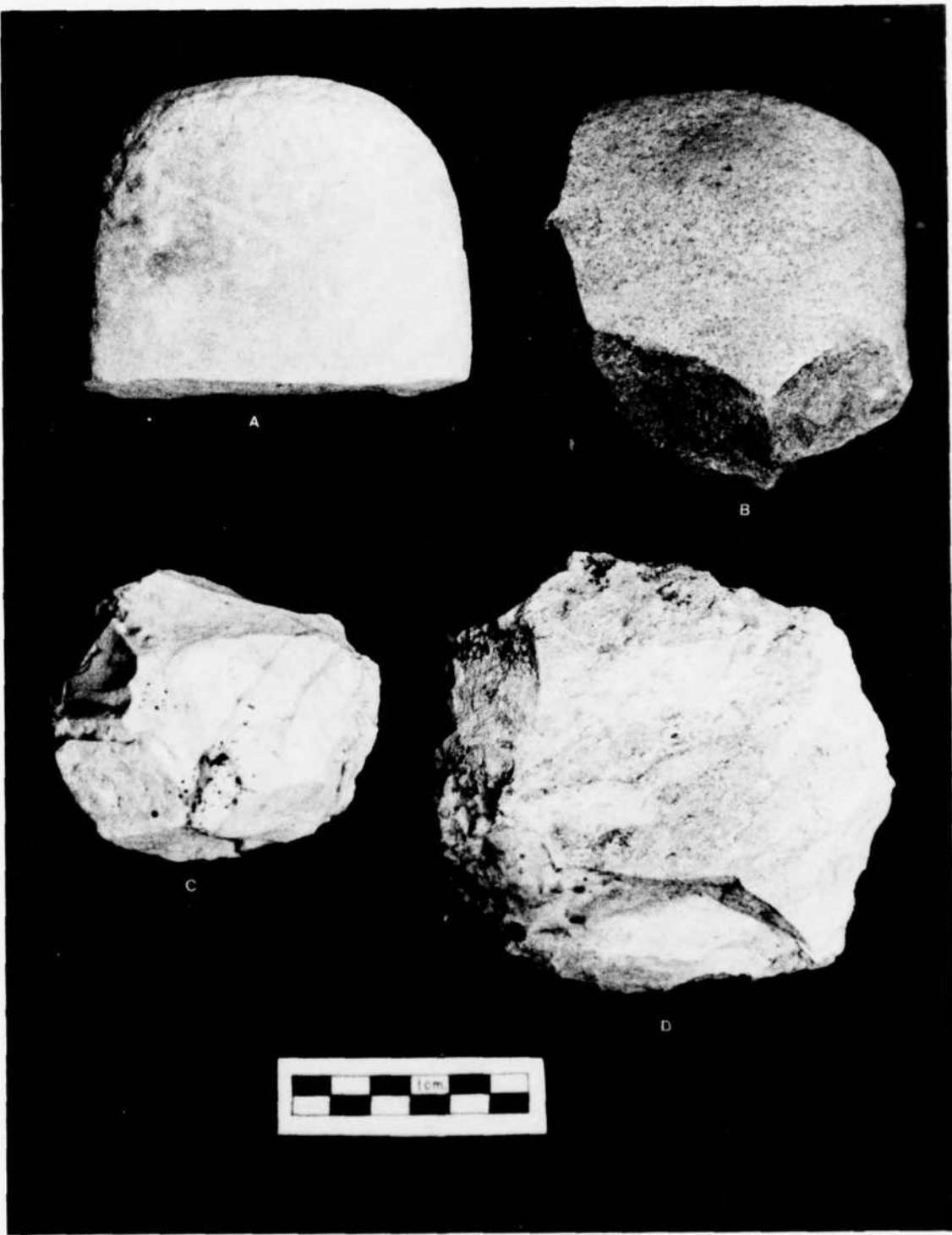


Fig. 7.4 Other Stone Implements

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7.2.2 Other Stone Implements

Other stone implements were represented by ten specimens, or .6% of the total lithic sample. Included are chert, quartzite, and sandstone artifacts which have not undergone chipping.

7.2.2.1 Battered Stones

Three specimens, or 30% of the "other stone implement" total; battered on one or more ends or sides and may exhibit a series of hinge fractures (Fig. 7-4,B,C). One of these battered stones is a nonlocal quartzite while the other two are chert.

7.2.2.2 Ground Stones

Seven specimens or 70% of the other stone implement total. All are of local sandstone and have been shaped by grinding (Fig. 7-4,A)

7.2.3 Quarry material

This final category was added for flint cobbles and chunks which may be cores from which flint flakes were removed. In this case the questionable materials are locally outcropping cherts which may have been used by prehistoric peoples. These cherts have been cracked in many cases by weathering while others may have been altered or crushed by animal hooves or human vehicles. Thirty specimens or 1.9% of the stone inventory are included in this category.

7.2.4 Gun Flint

One gun flint (Fig. 7-2, 1) was found. It is not included in the preceding analysis of prehistoric lithics.



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8.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the winter of 1979-1980, a cultural resources survey was conducted of the 20,560 acres owned by the Corps of Engineers that surround Oologah Lake. The goal of this survey was to identify and record the prehistoric sites and any historic sites older than 50 years that are situated on Corps of Engineers-owned lands. In the course of the survey, 73 prehistoric and 105 historic sites were recorded. This number of sites far exceeds what was expected based on previous studies in the area. The total of 105 recorded historic sites does not represent the total historic resource in the Oologah Lake project area. In addition to the recorded sites, 171 Isolated Occurrences (IO) were recorded; of these 144 were historic. One problem of what historic site to record was determining which sites were over 50 years old. The oil activity in the project area (which began prior to 1900) was intense and the decision of what to record as a site, what to list as an IO, and what not to record was often an arbitrary one reached by the field crew. This is further discussed in this report in the section on methodology.

For further study the historic sites has been divided into six categories. The first category is those sites that need to be identified by name only. These are: Ro 71, Ro 74-Ro 76, Ro 80, Ro 81, Ro 83, Ro 84, Ro 91, Ro 93, Ro 98, Ro 99, Ro 104, Ro 106, Ro 108, Ro 110, Ro 112, Ro 113, Ro 115, Ro 116, Ro 122, Ro 126, Ro 129, Ro 130, Ro 133, Ro 135-Ro 142, Nw 12, Nw 14a-e, Nw 18, Nw 26, Nw 28, Nw 32, Nw 34, Nw 38, Nw 40-Nw 46, Nw 52, Nw 58, Nw 59, Nw 61, Nw 63, Nw 69-Nw 71, Nw 73, Nw 78, Nw 79, Nw 81, Nw 83-Nw 85, Nw 100-Nw 102, Nw 105, Nw 106, Nw 109, and Nw 110.

The second category are those historic sites recommended for extensive testing. These sites are: Ro 2, Ro 83, Ro 89, Ro 96, Ro 98, Ro 99, Nw 12, Nw 14b, Nw 14c, Nw 24 and Nw 65. Historic sites recommended for recording with photographs and drawings are the third category. These sites are: Ro 2, Ro 89, Ro 96,

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FRo 141, Ro 142, Nw 10, Nw 12, Nw 14b, Nw 15, Nw 16, Nw 23, Nw 25, Nw 57, Nw 65, Nw 83, Nw 97, and Nw 101.

The fourth category are historic sites recommended for limited testing. These sites are: Ro 72, Ro 73, Ro 126, Nw 10, Nw 14c, Nw 15, Nw 23, Nw 32, Nw 33 and Nw 83. Four sites were recommended for research of legal documents. These sites are Ro 80, Ro 81, Ro 129 and Nw 103. Metal detector testing and limited testing if needed is recommended for Ro 99, Ro 129, Nw 16, Nw 25, Nw 52, Nw 103 and Nw 104.

Recommended testing of prehistoric sites was divided into limited and extensive testing. Those prehistoric sites recommended for limited testing are: Ro 69, Ro 70, Ro 78, Ro 79, Ro 82, Ro 92, Ro 94, Ro 96, Ro 110, Ro 111, Ro 117-Ro 120, Ro 127, Nw 16, Nw 20-Nw 22, Nw 29-Nw 31, Nw 43, Nw 47, Nw 50, Nw 51, Nw 55, Nw 60, Nw 66, Nw 76, Nw 82, Nw 92, Nw 96, Nw 98 and Nw 99.

Extensive testing is recommended for the following prehistoric sites: Ro 88, Ro 90, Ro 124, Nw 45, Nw 62, Nw 74, Nw 75, Nw 77, Nw 80, Nw 87-Nw 90 and Nw 94.

It should also be noted that a number of sites are in a critical category. These are sites which due to destruction by relic hunters are in immediate danger of being completely lost as of cultural resource. At least five sites fall into this category. These are: Ro 119, Nw 20, Nw 21, Nw 22 and Nw 76.

The preponderance of prehistoric sites being recommended for limited or extensive testing (49 prehistoric sites vs. 21 historic) is due to the destruction of historic sites by the Corps of Engineers during construction of Oologah Lake. Not only were historic structures demolished, but in the process many historic sites were disturbed by heavy machinery as clearing took place.

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There is little material evidence of local history remaining in the Lake Oologah Project area. No standing structures of any kind exist on the historic sites identified by the survey crew. In 1957 residents of the area to be impacted by the dam project were dislocated. From 1957 until the early 1960's the Corp of Engineers exercised a policy of burning all standing structures within the survey area. Generally concrete slabs were buried or broken up, although a few remain at a number of the historic sites.

The removal of the property owners twenty years ago and the torching of standing structures made accumulation of identification and information on historic sites difficult. Use of the Secretary of the Interior's criteria for National Register of Historic Places to determine the status of the historic sites is not productive for the Lake Oologah Project. Due to severe disruption of all sites by the torching and bulldozing activities, no historic sites are recommended for National Register nominations. One National Register site exists at the Will Rogers homesite near Oologah. Upon testing those recommended sites it may be determined that individual sites are eligible for nomination.

There does exist however a wealth of oral history which can be gathered from local residents. The historian and one survey crew member were able to interview nine individuals who once lived on or near property within the Lake Oologah Project. More intensive interviews could produce information not currently published. Maps should locate sites such as ferries, fords, incidents and industrial activity which can only be identified by individuals who lived and worked in the area. Information concerning occupants and owners of unidentified sites would contribute to the general history of early oil field and farming activities. It would also detail the impact of the Lake Oologah Project on the occupations and life styles of individuals affected by the project.

Due to the very limited budget for this project the historic artifacts collected were not analysed. This represents a serious gap in this report. This analysis should be undertaken as it would shed additional light on the historic sites.

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Although several types of forces, both human and natural, are at work altering these cultural resources, two forces are presently having the greatest immediate affect. These are shoreline erosion and relic or pot hunting. Several sites are being severely affected by shoreline erosion. Some, like Ro 90, Ro 119, Nw 20-22 will be completely lost unless some immediate step is taken to either preserve the site by stabilization or excavation takes place.

The loss of cultural resources by relic hunters is another matter. Since these resources are on Federal lands, they fall under the protection of the newly revised Antiquities Act. Enforcement is another matter. At the very least, signs should be posted informing the public of 1) Federal ownership, 2) that both historic and prehistoric sites are protected by the Antiquities Act and 3) the penalties assigned to breaking the antiquities laws. Corps of Engineers personnel should be informed of this act and enforce it if needed.

Serious consideration should be given to nominating the land owned by the Corps of Engineers to the National Register of Historic Places as a District. As indicated in this report numerous sites both historic and prehistoric contain information about the previous inhabitants of this area. This area contains a remarkable variety of cultural sites - campsites, lithic procurement sites, 19th and 20th century farmhouse sites and sites concerning the oil industry. The sites cover a wide range of time from perhaps 6,000 to 8,000 years ago to recent events associated with the building of Oologah Lake. The area is also represented by people, and events that were significant both locally and nationally. These include Will Rogers, Clem Rogers, Chief Journey, Rev. Tickeater and Chief Claremore. The role the Oologah area played in the early oil and gas industry is significant with the Chelsea or Coody's Bluff - Alluve pool being one of the earliest and largest shallow well fields. The designation of the Corps owned land as a National Register District would not only be useful as a cultural resources management tool but would give recognition to a unique area.

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